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WILLET'S 1924 **SPRING CATALOG**

Field & Garden Seed for the South

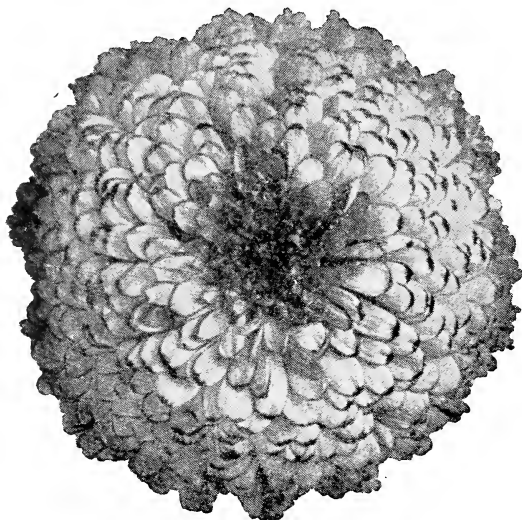


N.L. WILLET SEED CO.
Augusta, Georgia.

Novelties of Merit--

New Picotee Type Zinnia

See Illustration.



New Picotee Type Zinnia.

New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia

See Illustration.

An amazing novelty of proven worth that we are proud to offer our customers for the first time. This is the largest Zinnia in existence, and was grown last year in an experimental way by florists in the large cities, who sold the cut blooms at \$3.00 per dozen as rapidly as they opened. The gorgeous blooms are exquisitely colored and have the distinct dahlia shape. They are hardly recognizable as Zinnias, and might well be classified as the **Spencers of the Zinnias**, and are head and shoulders above all others. We have originator's seed. Price, per packet, 35 cents.



New Dahlia-Flowered Zinnia.

ASPARAGUS BEAN (*Dolichos Susquipedalis*)

Delicious Edible Podded Beans—Vines 12 Feet, Pods 24 Inches Long.

We offer as novelties two interesting and splendid varieties of this tropical Pole Bean. It has been cultivated for many years in the Orient, where it is considered a staple vegetable just as our garden snap is in this country. The edible pods are boiled for the table and served like our snap beans; the dried beans cooked with "white meat" or ham are delicious and to be eaten throughout the Winter.

CHINESE PROLIFIC—The vines grow to a length of from 10 to 12 feet, and the pods themselves average 24 inches. They are slender and round. The flavor is very good and the young beans are tender and as fine as snaps. A luxuriant variety, dark green round pods sometimes 30 inches long. A tremendous yielder and little affected by dry weather on account of its vigorous root system which acts as a soil renovator. **Packet, 20c; 2 ozs. 40c; 1-4 lb. 60c.**

EASY GROWING, or Early Semi-Bush—Does not need artificial support and more easily grown than cow peas. Our grower recommends this variety not only as a vegetable, but also as a forage plant and soil improver. It has a tremendous root system and is therefore drought resistant. Pods 2 feet long are borne in great profusion. **Packet, post-paid, 20c; 2 ozs. 40c; 4 ozs. 60c.**

OUR STOCK OF ASPARAGUS BEANS IS LIMITED

ORDER SHEET FOR

—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST BY TEST!

Dollars	Cents
---------	-------

(OVER)

Write the Balance of Your Order on This Side After Having Filled the Front of This Sheet

[illegible]

If you have any friends whom you think would be interested in our Catalogue, give us their names and addresses in the space below, and we will be glad to send them a copy.

[illegible]

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE \$100.00

**ONE
HUNDRED
DOLLARS
(\$100.00)
FOR A
BUSHEL
OF CORN**

In order to introduce Willet's Golden Beauty Corn we are making an offer that we believe will interest quite a number of our best farmers. There has been a great demand in the South for an early, hard, prolific yellow corn. We have succeeded in producing what we consider today the best yellow corn that has ever been offered to the seed trade. We offer \$50.00 for the best bushel shelled (56 pounds) of this variety and \$50.00 for the best bushel (70 pounds) on the ear, delivered to us prepaid by December 15th, 1924. The winners will be mailed checks on December 20th and their names and addresses will be published in The Augusta Chronicle on that date.

Special Notice!

In September, 1922, our retail store, office and mail order department were destroyed by fire. Since that time we have spared no effort to make our new store, which we rebuilt on the site of the old, one of the largest, best and most complete seed, plant and bulb establishments in the South. We believe we have done much in the past year to accomplish our ambition, for we are now better prepared to give prompt and satisfactory service to our many customers. It will be our aim in the future, as it has in the past, to improve our service, and we will strive this year as in former years to maintain the high grade dependable quality in seeds which will be your assurance of absolute satisfaction. The selection of good seeds is of greatest importance, and for this reason we offer "ONLY THE BEST," grown for us by expert growers who have made the production of seed stocks a lifelong study.

Our Mail Order Department is thoroughly equipped in every respect for quickly and efficiently filling and dispatching orders, and we have tried in making up this catalogue to describe our goods so completely that any person could purchase from us by mail as satisfactorily as they could by a visit to our store.

In addition to our up-to-date retail store at 849 Broad Street, we have a warehouse located on the Georgia Railroad at Eleventh and Fenwick Streets, from which we make our wholesale shipments. We are recognized as the largest dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes in the United States. We alone handle more cotton seed than all the other seed houses in the South, and we export hundreds of carloads yearly to all parts of the world where this important item of the world's commerce is cultivated. There is no other seed house that handles such a large variety and keeps so continually in touch with all phases of the cotton growing industry as this house does, and for this reason we have earned our reputation as the foremost cotton seed house in America.

We thank our customers for their liberal patronage in the past and we assure them, as well as our new friends, that we will do our utmost to merit their continued confidence.

N. L. Willet Seed Company.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PRICES in this catalogue have been made at low as possible, quality considered, and cancel all previous quotations. They are subject to change without notice. **Terms** are cash. No goods sent C. O. D.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS—Prices on seeds, especially field types, such as cotton, sorghum, etc., are based on prevailing prices at the time this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there has been either an advance or decline in price on some article. Write or wire us for special quotations on field seeds you expect to buy in large quantities, if you think our catalogue prices out of line. Always state quantity you expect to buy.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money should be sent by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Cashiers or Certified Check. When personal checks are sent, goods will not be shipped until our bank has time to verify the account. Cash may be sent in registered letters. Stamps are acceptable in small amounts.

POSTAGE CHARGES—We pay postage on all seed in packets ounces, 1-4 lb., 1 lb., 5 lbs., unless otherwise specified. Charges on seeds quoted "not prepaid" will be paid by customers and if it is desired to have them shipped by Parcel Post, sufficient money should be inclosed to cover postage. The correct amount

may be determined by consulting Parcel Post table on next page. If carrying charges are not sent, goods will be shipped by express or freight collect.

DAYS TO MATURITY—We have tried for the information of our customers to give the correct number of days to maturity from time of planting of all varieties of seed listed herein. These figures are correct as far as we know, but being estimated and averaged, we do not wish to be understood as guaranteeing a time of maturity of any matter in this catalogue. Effects of weather conditions make it impossible to foretell, except in an approximate way.

NON-GUARANTEE—The very nature of the goods that we sell makes it impossible for us to guarantee seeds, plants, bulbs or any goods that we may send out, as to matter of germination, purity or outcome of crop, and like other responsible seed houses, we have adopted the following form of non-guarantee: We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants that we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once and money will be refunded. All claims must be made within five days after delivery.

U. S. PARCEL POST RATES

—PARCEL POST ZONES—					
Weight in pounds.	1st and 2d Up to 150 miles.	Third 150 to 300 miles.	Fourth 300 to 600 miles.	Fifth 600 to 1000 miles.	Sixth 1000 to 1400 miles.
1	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61
21	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69
22	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77
23	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85
24	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93
25	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01
26	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09
27	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17
28	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25
29	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33
30	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41
31	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49
32	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57
33	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65
34	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73
35	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81
36	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89
37	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97
38	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05
39	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13
40	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21
41	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29
42	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37
43	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45
44	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53
45	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61
50	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01
55	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....
60	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....
65	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....
70	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....

Approximate Parcel Post Zones for the
Southern States

For the guidance of those who do not know the parcel post zones they are in we have arranged here a list of the Southern States and their zones which will doubtless help the customers in the matter of their postage.

GEORGIA—Practically all in the first and second zones.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Practically all in the first and second zones.

FLORIDA—Northern half is in the third zone. Lower portion is in the fourth zone.

ALABAMA—Eastern half is in the third zone; Western part in the fourth zone.

MISSISSIPPI—Entirely in the fourth zone.

LOUISIANA—Mainly in the fifth zone. Extreme eastern strip in the fourth zone.

ARKANSAS—Eastern portion is in the fourth zone; Western half in the fifth zone.

TENNESSEE—Eastern half in the third zone; Western section in the fourth zone.

NORTH CAROLINA—Mainly in the third zone; Northeastern portion in the fourth zone.

VIRGINIA—Southwestern corner is in the third zone; balance is in the fourth zone.

WEST VIRGINIA—Practically all in the fourth zone.

KENTUCKY—Practically all in the fourth zone.

To Figure Amount of Postage Necessary
For a Package

Determine your zone, either by the parcel post table on this page which tells at the top the zones according to the distance you are from Augusta, Ga., or by the approximate list which we have given. If, as an example, you are 60 miles from Augusta, Ga., you are in the second zone.

After you have determined the zone, figure the weight of the goods you are ordering. On the left side of the table are the weights. If the weight of the goods you are buying will be 60 pounds and you are in the second zone the amount of postage required will be 64 cents.

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Good Things Not Found In Other Catalogues

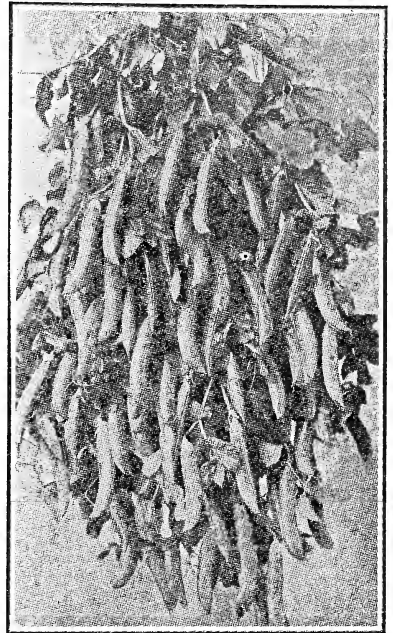
WILLET'S WONDER PEA

(See Illustration)

Introduced by us in 1919, and as its name implies, it is truly a wonderful garden pea. Without a doubt the most prolific bush garden pea that grows, being literally covered with peas, all of which are borne on the top of the bush. Our grower after marketing this green pea over a long season saved 20 bushels of the dried peas on one acre.

The small green peas are sweet and tender, like the famous "French Peas." As one enthusiastic grower puts it, "they melt in your mouth." The seed are buff and similar in looks to First and Best, but a trifle smaller. Foliage is dark green and not silver-green like other peas. Few seeds are required to plant a given area; sow three every four inches in single row, never in double rows, because each plant stools heavily, 25 stems to one seed sometimes. The earlier they are planted the more they stool. May be planted in December and January without danger of being cold killed. Stands more cold than any other sort.

It is only a matter of time, however, before this will be the cheapest of all garden peas. On account of prolificness they will be universally grown. Prices: Postpaid, pkt. 15c; 1-4 lb. 25c; ½ lb. 40c; 1b. 75c; 5 lbs. for \$3.00.



Willet's Wonder Peas

Frost Proof BEANS

This is the first year a seed of this bean has ever been offered to the trade. Our grower has been working and perfecting this bean for the past ten years. He has given us this year a few hundred pounds of seed to offer. Beans, as we all know, are very susceptible to frost and cannot be planted until all danger of frost is over. This bean, however, is different in that respect. It is very hardy and will stand frost. We do not mean by this that it is cold-proof, but it will stand more frost than any other bean. For this reason it can be planted earlier and the crop offered before any other bean. While high in price, we advise all truckers and gardeners to try a small amount and get started with the seed. The ones that start now will reap the benefit of the high prices later. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 20c; 2 ozs. 40c; 4 ozs. 65c; 8 ozs. \$1.00.

REGARDING NOVELTIES

Humanity is always looking for something new, something different, something better. That is why we find men devoting their entire lives to the production or perfection of a single thought, object or plant type.

In the agricultural world men strive to produce new types of standard plants—ones that have a decided advantage over other varieties, such as as extreme earliness, greater productivity, finer colors or superior flavor; and after perfecting new varieties the originators carry them to the seedsmen to put them before the planting public, who on their part are also looking for something new, something different, something better.

If it were not for this distribution on the part of progressive seedsmen agricultural production would be cut fully 50 per cent. The man who is satisfied with what he has, has lost his usefulness to humanity.

Willow Leaved POLE LIMA

Described by our Oklahoma specialist as a "rare and distinct variety of Pole Limas, the leaf of which is willow-leaf shaped, and it is very early and prolific, producing pods from the bottom to the very top of the vine." Flavor is distinct and very mild. It is an early drought-resistant, hardy and easily grown bean; successful in all parts of the country. The best pole lima bean grown." We have only been able to get a small amount of the seed to offer for sale this year, and therefore advise those who wish to try them to mail in their orders as early as possible.

Doubtless this fine acquisition will enjoy great popularity because it fills a long-felt want in the South, that of a medium seeded pole lima with the ability to withstand drought and produce in sandy land. The originator's statement speaks in high terms of the merit of the new bean, and we do not believe that anybody will go far wrong in trying a "patch."

Price: Crop failure; no stock this year.

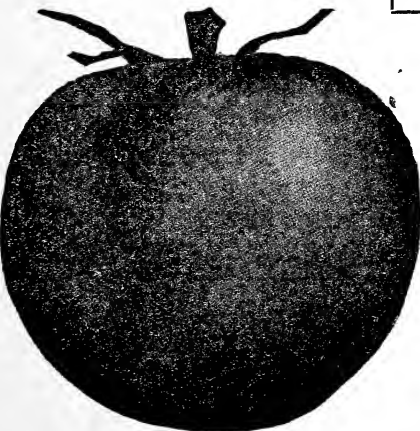
WILLET'S NEW TOMITREE TOMATO

(See Illustration)

The Best Main Crop Tomato on Earth

This new tree tomato introduced by us two years ago has popularized itself in one year and is considered by many the finest main cropper in existence. This smooth, handsome fruit is borne in clusters of four or five; color is deep glowing red right up to the intersection of the stem; of medium size, firm flesh and very small seed chamber. The fruit of Tomitree has never been known to split or crack. Being a tree tomato it does not have to be staked or trellised except in instances where it has fruited so heavily that the branches are borne down by the weight of the tomatoes, as was the case with G. B. Daniels, 160 Barber Street, Athens, Ga., who says he had to prop the limbs with broomsticks to keep them from breaking off. Mr. Daniels is very enthusiastic about Tomitree, and claims that out of seven varieties planted by him in 1921 Tomitree alone lived through the severe drought and that they were still bearing heavily on October 17th.

As for ourselves, we are proud of the splendid showing made by Tomitree during the unfavorable season, and are more confident than ever that it is destined to be a great main crop tomato for the South. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; 1-4 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.



Tomitree Tomato

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, English Peas, Carrots, Kale, Radish, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Cabbage, Collards, Lettuce, Beets, Cauliflower, Spring Flower Seeds, Bulbs and Sweet Peas.

PRUNE Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Spray with Willet's Insecticides.

FARM—Vetches, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Barley. Start Incubator Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

FEBRUARY

GARDEN—Asparagus Roots, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Shallots, English Peas, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Artichokes, Irish Potatoes, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Collards, Celery, Mustard, Parsnip, Parsley, Radish, Salsify, Spinach, Turnips, Dwarf Essex Rape, Strawberry Plants, Nursery Stock, Dahlia, Gladioli, Canna Bulbs, etc., Spring Grass.

IN BEDS—Tobacco, Tomato, Cabbage, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Flower Seeds.

FARM—Canada Field Peas, Oats, Rye, Barley, Grass, Clovers, Rape, Early Corn.

POULTRY—Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Raise the best. They cost no more to feed. Plant Vines, Sunflower Seed, Castor Oil Bean for shade in chicken yards.

Order Nursery Stock—Nuts, Fruit, Etc.

MARCH

GARDEN—All Early Garden Seeds, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Garden Corn, Transplant from Hotbeds Cauliflower, Cabbage, Lettuce, etc. Onion Sets, Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants, Lettuce Plants.

LATE IN MARCH—Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra.

FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL KINDS—Dahlia Bulbs, Canna Bulbs, Gladioli Bulbs, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Bedding Plants, Japanese Lilies, Bermuda Grass Roots.

FARM—Field Corn, Spring Oats, Carpet Grass, Clovers and Grasses of all kinds. Spring Beardless Barley, Artichoke, Dwarf Essex Rape, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Watermelon, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws.

POULTRY—Keep Incubator going. Early Chicks are best. Set hens over standard-bred eggs. Plant green for chickens. Plant vines, etc., to shade chicken yards.

APRIL

GARDEN—Irish Potatoes, Snap Beans, Field Peas, Garden Corn, Cantaloupe, Squash, Watermelon, Cucumber, Okra, etc., Tomato Plants, Egg Plants, Pepper Plants.

FLOWERS—All Flower Seed, Bedding, Plants, Hanging Baskets, Porch Boxes, Summer Flowering Bulbs, Japanese Lilies, Dahlias, etc., Bermuda Grass Roots.

POULTRY YARDS—Plant Ricinus (Castor Oil Beans) for shade, also Sunflower Seeds.

FARM—Willet's Cotton Seeds, Carpet Grass, Grasses and Clovers, Corn, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Watermelon, Sorghum, Millets, Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Dasheen, Sweet Potato Draws, Irish Potatoes, Pumpkin.

MAY

GARDEN—Okra, Cantaloupe, Watermelon, Snap Beans, Butterbeans, Garden Corns, Tomato, Sweet Potato Draws.

FLOWERS—Bedding Plants, Dahlia, Gladioli, Cannas, Elephant Ear, Tuberose, Japanese Lilies.

FARM—Carpet Grass, Sorghums, Millets, Cow Peas, Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, Rice, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Pumpkin, Watermelon, Grasses, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potato Plants.

JUNE

GARDEN—Tomato Plants, Squash, Cucumber, Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Butterbeans, Pole Beans, New Zealand Spinach, Collards.

FLOWERS—Zinnias, Marigold, Etc. Caladium, Salvia Plants, Phlox.

FARM—Brown Top Millet. Other Millets, Sorghums, Feterita, Kaffir Corn, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Sudan Grass, Sweet Potato Cuttings, Beggar Weed.

JULY

GARDEN—Cabbage, Collards, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Beets.

FARM—Millets, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Mexican June Corn, Ensilage Corn, Crimson and Burr Clover in last plowing of cotton and corn. Lookout Mountain Potatoes.

Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

AUGUST

GARDEN—Snap Beans, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Romaine, Salsify, Turnip, Cucumber. Late crop of Tomato Plants, Cabbage Plants, Collard Plants.

FLOWERS—Pansies and English or Bellis Daisies.

FARM—Crimson Clover, Burr Clover, Rye and Barley for grazing. Rye as cover crop, Alfalfa and other Clovers. Amber Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Vetch and Rape.

Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

SEPTEMBER

GARDEN—Carrots, Kale, Beets, Chard, Lettuce, Romaine, Spinach, Radish, Turnip, Salsify, Parsnip, Parsley, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Strawberry Plants, Winter Lawn Grass, Dutch Bulbs.

FLOWERS—Pansies, English or Bellis Daisies, Poppies and all hardy perennial flowers.

FARM—Spring Beardless Barley, Burr Clover in Corn and Cotton Middles, Vetches, Crimson Clover, Black Medic, Grass Seeds, Turf Oats, Barley, Rye, Dwarf Essex Rape.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley, etc., for greens. Chickens need it. Give chickens tonic to help through moult. Send for Willet's Fall Catalogue.

OCTOBER

GARDEN—Salad Turnips, Collards, Kale, Rape, Lettuce, Mustard, Chinese and Japanese Seeds, Spinach, Chard, Carrots, Parsnip, Cabbage Plants, Onion Sets, Strawberry Plants.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth, Tulips, Crocus, Oxalis, Narcissus, Daffodils, Jonquils, Freesias, Chinese Sacred Lilies, Winter Lawn Grass, and all hardy perennial flowers.

FARM—Grasses, Clovers, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Vetches, Black Medic, Rape.

POULTRY—Same as for September.

NOVEMBER

GARDEN—English Peas, Strawberry Plants, Onion Sets, Cabbage Plants, Kale, Rape.

FLOWERS—Hyacinth and other bulbs as for October, Winter Lawn Grass and Sweet Peas.

FARM—Gather and bank Sweet Potatoes. Plant Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Clovers, Black Medic.

POULTRY—Plant Rape, Rye, Barley for Chickens, cull down your flock and mate pens. Buy new cockerels or pullets to introduce new blood in strain. Give hens egg producer to start them laying.

DECEMBER

GARDEN—Get hotbeds ready. Plant Onion Sets, Cabbage, Lettuce, Beets, Asparagus Roots.

ORCHARDS—Plant Nursery Stock, Fruit Trees, Nuts, Evergreens, etc. Spray trees for scale. Prune.

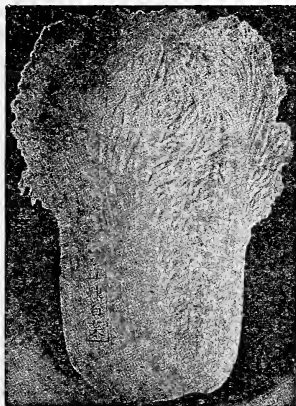
FLOWERS—Sweet Peas, Dutch Bulbs.

FARM—Rye, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Canada Field Peas.

POULTRY—Start Incubator or set hens for next year's early laying pullets and show birds. Plant Rye, Barley for green. Give hens egg producer to start them laying.

ORIENTAL VEGETABLE SEEDS

Introduced into this country by the Japanese and Chinese of the Pacific Coast. These vegetables, because of their superior quality, have won favor throughout the United States, and are very successfully grown in our Southern States in the early Spring and late Fall. The varieties listed below are not novelties, but are now classed as staple vegetables of great merit, and have been grown with great satisfaction for the past three or four years in increasing quantities each season.



"PAOTING" (genuine "Wong Bok")—Big, compact, tender and crisp, an excellent Wong Bok. We have found this to be absolutely the best firm heading Chinese Cabbage to grow during the summer months. It will not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. It will produce a head of 15 lbs. and will stand long before bolting to seed. It is excellent in quality, crisp, tender and brittle, with a fine celery flavor. We recommend it either for the market gardener, trucker, or private planter, as it is a perfect Chinese Cabbage in every respect, not only being of the largest size, but of handsome color and of the finest quality. It is probably the safest variety for an amateur to plant, as it does well at all seasons, and one is almost sure of getting a crop. It is vigorous and free from insects. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00 postpaid.

"PEKING" (genuine "Pe-Tsai")—This is a grand variety of Chinese Cabbage. The interior blanches creamy white, crisp and delicious, and of that desirable rich celery flavor. It produces successfully throughout the year and is considered one of the best late fall and winter Pe-Tsai. It is a good keeper and shipper, and its attractive appearance and fine quality make it one of the best sellers. We can say without exaggeration that this is the finest Pe-Tsai in existence today; whether for medium early, main crop, or late use, it has no equal, and is so finely bred and so true to type that in a field of several acres every head appears alike. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 4 ozs. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

CHINESE CUCUMBER "FUSHINARI"—Very prolific variety. From ten to twelve inches long. Deep green skin; flesh pure white; very crisp. Excellent for truckers or home gardens. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE MUSTARD—"Takana Improved"—Of all mustards this is possibly the best type. Plant is hardy and it sends up a stout stalk 3 to 4 feet high loaded with a mass of large, fleshy, smooth leaves which can be pulled off of each stem like Jersey Kale. The yield is extremely heavy. Leaves are cooked same as spinach, the flavor being a little sharp and pungent. This mustard, because of its high quality and great productivity, should be in universal use among us. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE SPINACH—"HORENSO"—Of highest quality. Leaves exceedingly large, but very tender and of fine taste. The Japanese believe this to be the best spinach in the world. Retains freshness long after cutting. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Sakurajima," or "Mammoth of Japan"—The largest radish known. Round in shape and pure white; excellent flavor. We have seen them weigh over 20 lbs. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

JAPANESE RADISH—"Mikado," or "Neriona Long"—Large, long, snow white, sometimes several feet in length, or seven or eight pounds. Very sweet and crisp and firm. Slice and eat raw, or cook, or pickle. Quick-growing. Great favorite. Used quite largely by restaurants. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Shogoin"—The largest of all the Japanese turnips—sometimes 15 lbs. White, solid, sweet. For human use or cattle. Withstands cold, keeps well, shape round and uniform. Best variety for Summer planting. Carries not only large bottoms, but large tops. We weighed one in Augusta December last weighing, tops and bottoms, seventeen pounds. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Tenoji Large Ball"—It is the most popular variety of Japanese Turnips. Snow white, smooth, globe-shaped and has fine-grained flesh of mild flavor. It forms a good root early, even in shape, and of good quality for table use. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

JAPANESE TURNIP—"Tokyo Summer Market"—This is a very popular turnip and matures quickly. Good variety for Summer use. Flat, round, pure white, solid, sweet, and excellent fine flavor. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners. Price: Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS

A Wonderful Money Crop for the South

South Carolina and Georgia grow thousands of acres which net per acre from \$100.00 to \$500.00. In some sections the growing of Asparagus roots for planting has developed into a large industry. Asparagus will produce for 10 to 15 years. Planting Asparagus seed is recommended only to large planters where the element of economy must be considered. Loss of a year, extra cultivation and the uncertainty of getting a stand on account of unfavorable weather conditions make the planting of the roots preferable.

Asparagus Seed

Note—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots. Culture—Plant seed by hand, March and April, in 2 1/2 foot rows, 1 inch apart, 1 inch deep; cultivate; use nitrogenous fertilizer, and in 12 months they are ready to transplant. One ounce of seed produces about 300 plants (roots), 16 lbs. for one acre, produce about 100,000 roots. Market Asparagus March to May 15th.



Washington
Rust-Resistant

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—(See illustration). A new variety valuable on account of its rust-resisting qualities, besides being rust-resistant the quality of the spears is of the highest. It has a good flavor and is bound to gain popularity immediately in asparagus centers. The ravages of rust have made other varieties valueless in some sections and it is fortunate that a long wanted rust-resistant variety has appeared in Washington Rust-Resistant at this time. Postpaid, 4 ozs. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.00. Stock limited.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—Of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. A first-class variety with beautiful smooth spears. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other Asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman. Now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows large and uniform stalks and spears. Has a small percentage of culls. See prices below. Prices on Argenteuil, Palmetto and Tillman: Postpaid: 1-4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 3 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Asparagus Roots

Culture for Garden—Open furrows 8 ins. deep and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in bottom of furrow, 12 to 18 ins. apart; cover with 2 or 3 ins. of soil. As shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You can't get your beds too rich nor use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots sets a bed about 10x30 feet.

Culture for Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 to 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first year cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March. It requires 4,000 to 5,000 per acre.

For Asparagus Rust—Spray 1 gallon Lime Sulphur solution with 5 pounds of resin soap in 100 gallons water; three applications at intervals of ten days.

ARGENTEUIL, PALMETTO and BEN TILLMAN—

Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$1.25; 500 for \$5.00. By express, 1,000, \$6.00; 2,000, \$10.00; 5,000, \$20.00. Get prices on larger quantities.

WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—

Prices: Postpaid, 100 for \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00. By express, 1,000, \$8.00; 2,000, \$15.00; 5,000, \$35.00.

ASPARAGUS

BUNCHERS—

No. 2, 7 to 10 in. Bunchers.

No. 3, 8 to 12 in. Bunchers, \$3.25,

Postage, 25c.

ASPARAGUS

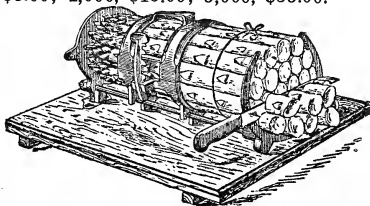
KNIVES—

Latest Improved V-shaped blade, best

steel, each 60c.

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching Asparagus, Beets, Carrots, and all vegetables for market.

1 pound, postpaid..... 30c
5 pounds, per pound, not postpaid..... 20c up



WILLET'S GARDEN BEANS—BUSH or SNAP

The Garden Bean is one of the most important and profitable food crops we have and makes a good yield on almost any soil. Like all other plants it responds to good treatment, both as to cultivation and fertilizer; yet it will produce a fair crop with less attention than almost any other vegetable. The plants are hardy and readily adapt themselves to almost any condition. Sandy loam enriched with well-rotted stable manure or good commercial fertilizer is the most suitable soil. Frequent shallow working of the soil and irrigation greatly increases the yield. Early Beans are an important crop with Florida, South Georgia and Carolina Coast Truckers, who ship them in great quantities to the Northern market. At Beaufort, S. C., the average yield per acre for the past three years has been 100 hampers and the net profit from bean crops has averaged \$205.00 per acre. Last year the Normal and Industrial Training School planted 30 acres in snap beans and "notwithstanding a poor season because of adverse weather conditions the school pupils harvested 3,830 hampers" (35 lbs. to the hamper). The average price per hamper was \$2.25, which gave a net profit of \$3,310.48 on the crop. It was marketed in the South, Georgia and Alabama chiefly. This year they expect to ship to Northern markets.

Culture — For earliest crop, plant first of March. For succession, every two weeks throughout summer, until September. Late snaps make a satisfactory and highly profitable crop; should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in 60 days. Plant beans in Florida from January 15th to April; also August and September, 2 lbs. plant 100 feet of drill, 90 lbs. per acre.

Inoculate with Farm-germ. Makes stronger plants and increases yield.



Willet's Imp. Red Valentine.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

WILLET'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE—Matures in 40 days. Strain of Red Valentine perfected through many years of careful attention. Hardy, vigorous, upright in growth, holding pods well up from the ground. Early and remarkably uniform in height as well as ripening. One of the finest beans grown for market gardeners, as a large proportion of crop can be secured at one picking. As early as any strain of Red Valentines, and fully as uniform of habit and ripening, with an almost entire absence of flat pods. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, thick and meaty, tender and of fine flavor.

BLACK VALENTINE—Matures in 45 days. The main shipping variety of Florida growers. Excellent bean for market gardeners, especially in earliness, in abundance of pods and uniform ripening. Extensively used throughout the South for Northern shipping, as the pods retain their color and freshness longer than any other sort. Fairly good flavor and handsome in appearance. Vines vigorous and hardy, holding pods well up from ground. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, round, thick, meaty, tender, but not stringless. Seed medium in size, black. Becoming more popular each season. Hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Matures in 45 days. A very early variety; long straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a light brown color and of a fleshy appearance.

LONGFELLOW—Matures in 45 days. This is an excellent variety to grow either for home use or for the market. It bears profusely and the long slender pods are attractive to the buyer and the fine quality meets the demands of the most critical. This bean is very similar in growth in all respects to the Black Valentine, except the pods are straighter. This is a very desirable bean for all planting.

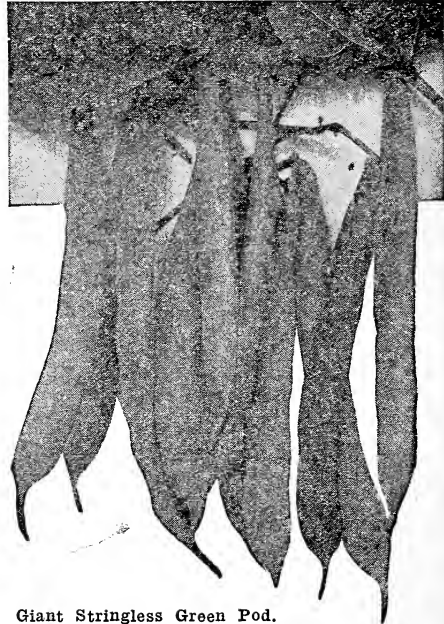
IMPROVED REFUGEE, or 1,000 to 1—Matures in 50 days. The most prolific variety grown. Fine for medium crop; used largely by Beaufort growers. Plant at the same time you do Valentine for a succession. A seven-week plant, medium to late. Variation from the old Refugee or 1,000 to 1, more dwarf and compact in growth and earlier. Pods round, light green, nearly straight, solid, tender, of good quality, either for canning or for pickling. Seed resembles that of Refugee Wax.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Matures in 45 days. Splendid hardy green pod variety; very prolific; uniform in ripening. Pods are straight and flat, of good quality and about 5½ inches long. The dried beans are yellow.

WILLET'S BOUNTIFUL—Matures in 45 days. About 16 inches high. For home use and early market garden purposes there is no bean that can surpass this tender stringless variety. The beans grow about six inches long, slightly curved, flat and of a beautiful light green color. Bountiful as its name indicates, is extremely prolific. In fact, the bushes are literally a mass of beans which are borne freely and over a long season. There is a striking uniformity of size always and this fact, together with their handsome appearance, is doubtless responsible for their immediate sale on all markets. The beans are always free from strings and even when left on the bush do not become coarse or tough. It is a great canning bean; does not lose its good color. Dried beans are medium size and yellow.

BURPEE'S
STRINGLESS
GREEN POD.

Matures in 45 days. A round green podded stringless variety that is hard to beat. The pods are of good size, plump and always crisp and tender. The favorite variety with New Jersey and Long Island truckers. It is very prolific and bears for a long time. Excellent for shipping, because it keeps so well and retains its crispness and deep color. A Norfolk, Va., shipper says he averages 150 hampers per acre, which is considerably better than any other bean he ever planted. As a garden variety, Burpee's Stringless Green Pod holds first place; being tender, brittle and sweet, there is nothing left to be desired for table use. Dried beans are liver colored.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

Prices of Beans on This Page

	Pkt.	—By MAIL POSTPAID—				—NOT PREPAID—		
		½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Improved Early Red Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00
Black Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Willet's Bountiful.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Giant Stringless Greenpod.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.40	3.25	6.00	11.50
Burpee's Stringless Greenpod.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.40	3.25	6.00	11.50
Longfellow.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.30	2.75	5.25	10.00

Write for Prices on Large Amounts.

YELLOW, or WAX PODDED VARIETIES

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Matures in 40 days; pods large, long, brittle and entirely stringless and of a beautiful golden wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Pods 3½ inches long, straight and flat; light cream wax color. Seed white splashed with purplish black.

DWARF BLACK WAX—Matures in 45 days; of prolific type. An old variety. Tender wax pods. Strong, healthy foliage; pods 4½ to 5 inches long; thick, curved, round, meaty and tender. Creamy white; excellent quality; seed oblong, glossy black.

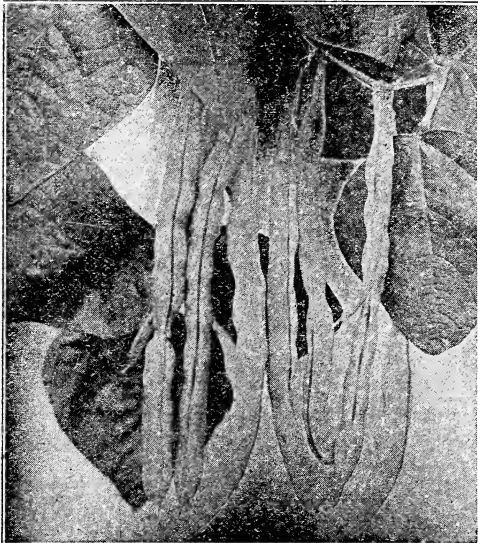
HODSON WAX—Matures in 45 days. This is a splendid yielder. One of the largest podded of the wax variety. It is an exceedingly good bean for the shipper, its pods holding their form and color a long time after they are picked.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—Matures in 40 days; one of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. Pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color and of finest quality. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long. Seeds larger than Black Wax and are purplish black in color.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—Most Prolific of All

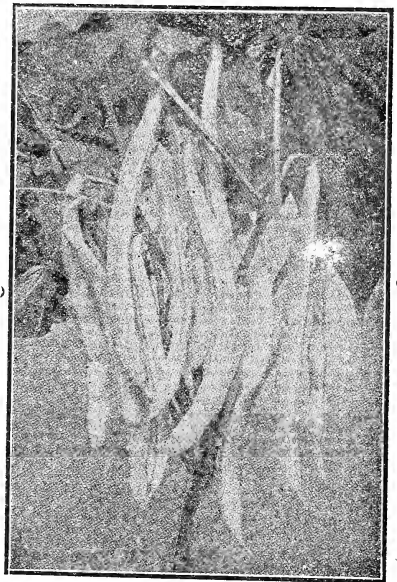
The great late crop snap beans; bear larger and more prolifically than the bush varieties. They are more sensitive to cold and, therefore, cannot be planted until all danger of cold weather is over. May be planted in corn or around fences and allowed to grow up on them. There is no excuse for anyone not planting this valuable crop. The beans are often dried for winter use.

Culture—Plant 1 pound per 100 feet, 30 pounds per acre, in April or when weather is settled. Cultivate the soil deeply in preparing the ground. Drop 3 to 4 seeds to the hill—4 feet apart each way where poles have been previously placed. Frequent working and a liberal application of fertilizer will materially increase the yield.



Improved Kentucky Wonder Beans

STIMULANT
Makes a
WONDER GARDEN



Hodson's Wax Beans

INOCULATE WITH FARMOGERM—It will increase the yield and improve the soil.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER—Matures in 70 days. Very early, yet bears for a long season. Stands dry weather better than Improved Kentucky Wonder. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use.

IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead)—Matures in 75 days; pods 7 to 9 inches in length, saddle-backed, solid and meaty, and of finest quality. Stringless when young. Be sure to gather pods as they mature, and vines will continue bearing to end of season. Enormously productive. Pods in clusters; bright green color.

NANCY DAVIS, or STRIPED CORNFIELD—Matures in 80 days. There has always been a strong demand for a running bean that is suitable for planting among corn, to grow up on the stalks and thus save trouble of staking, which is usually the objectionable feature with pole beans. Nancy Davis is the finest runner of this sort. Vines are very rapid growers and robust; the root-system is deep and drought-resistant. The beans themselves are good size, straight, smooth, attractive light green and perfectly stringless. They bear longer than any other bean. After picking through the entire summer the late beans can be left on the vines to dry and then used during the winter. Planted around fences and other places of the sort, they do not take up any room, nor do they require special cultivation. We advise planting this bean in all suitable places, and they will be found of great economic value.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Matures in 85 days; large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from 6 to 12; silver green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market.

MCCASLAN—Matures in 70 days. A white seeded, rapidly growing, hardy bean in wide use throughout Florida and Texas. Green pod; smooth, tender. Said to withstand drought and is a very heavy bearer.

Prices on Beans on This Page

	Pkt.	—By MAIL POSTPAID—				—NOT PREPAID—		
		½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Improved Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Dwarf Black Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.35	3.00	5.75	11.00
Hodson's Wax.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.40	3.25	6.00	11.50
White Kentucky Wonder.....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50
Improved Kentucky Wonder.....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.75	7.00	13.00
Nancy Davis.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.65	4.50	8.00	15.00
Southern White Creaseback.....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50
McCaslan.....	.10	.25	.45	.80	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.50

Write for Prices on Large Amounts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Choicest and Most Delicious Member of the Cabbage Family

Just why Brussels Sprouts are not universally in use we would like to know, because there is no green vegetable of its kind that we know of as tender, highly flavored and appetizing in appearance. Perhaps it is because people of the South know nothing of them. In Europe and throughout the North Brussels Sprouts are cultivated and in common use. Anyone who likes cabbage, cauliflower or collards is sure to be fond of this vegetable which after all is nothing but a stalk with from 10 to 30 miniature heads of cabbage growing about it. The "Sprouts"

are cut from the stalk and prepared—boiled or creamed—as we do cabbage or cauliflower.

Culture—Being a member of the cabbage family, the same planting season and cultural directions apply to each. Brussels Sprouts are harder than cabbage. 1 package for 200, and 1 ounce for 1,000 plants.

PERFECTION—The most desirable variety for the South. Bears 10 to 30 sprouts of the highest quality. Price: Postpaid, pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1-4 lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

LIMA, or BUTTER BEANS

Green or Dried They Are Good All Year

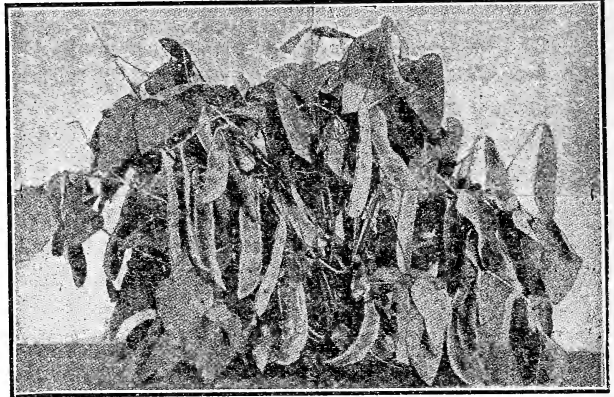
BUSH VARIETIES

Bush Butter Beans are preferred to the running kind by many home gardeners, because they are earlier, require less area, do not have to be staked and are less troublesome generally. They do not, however, bear as prolifically as the pole beans, but by the aid of intensive cultivating the yield will be greatly increased. Irrigation is also an important factor in the yield of beans of all classes, and where it is practical it will pay to irrigate.

Butter Beans are one of our most valuable vegetables and may be eaten green throughout the summer. They bear until frost. In the winter the dried beans make an excellent meal.

HENDERSON'S BUSH—Matures in 70 days. (See illustration.) Undoubtedly the finest bush lima bean for the South. Bushes are very stocky and grow about 18 inches high, stands drought well, bushes are covered with pods in which are 4 beans of fine buttery flavor, which the dried beans do not lose. A valuable dish for winter use. About the size of Carolina Sieva; white.

JACKSON'S WONDER BUSH—Matures in 70 days. Most prolific of all bush limas; originated in Georgia and adapted to all parts of the South; flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof; begins blooming early and continues to bear until frost. Good for summer use or a winter shelled bean. Seed are a brownish color.



Henderson's Bush Lima Beans

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH—Matures in 75 days. A bush form of the large lima. 2 to 2½ feet high. It is quite prolific and of good quality, but does not stand up under adverse conditions. Drought greatly affects both the crop and the bush itself, and for that reason we advise Henderson's Bush Lima for Southern planting over this variety. Further north Burpee's Bush even surpasses Henderson's, but the quality is not as buttery and sweet.

POLE BUTTER BEANS

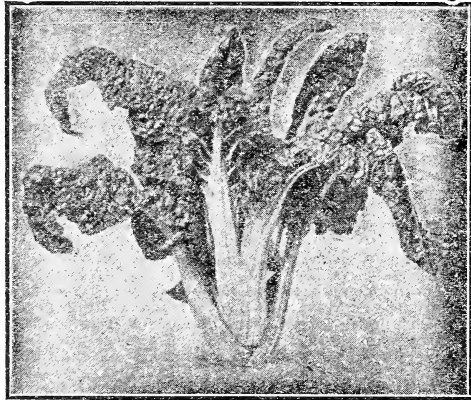
Are the most prolific of all butter beans and we advise the planting of them for dried beans to be used all winter. Let them cover your fences and corn stalks.

Culture—Same as for Pole Snap Beans. Plant two weeks later.

CAROLINA SIEVA—The genuine "Butter Bean" of the South. Matures in 95 days. Undoubtedly the most prolific of all beans, bush or climbing. The plants are very sturdy and run freely on fences, trellises, poles, etc. Many people plant this variety between corn and allow the vines to cover stalks; pick the dried beans during the winter. The beans are smaller than what we generally call Lima Beans and they are more buttery and juicy. The large Limas, as a rule, are rather dry. Drought never affects Carolina Sieva on account of their deep root system which makes them the best variety for sandy lands.

There are many other Pole Lima beans on the market, and yet throughout the entire South practically no bean will stand in competition with this splendid variety. The bearing season is ended only by frost, and if the beans have been gathered throughout the season, sufficient may be stored to last through the winter months. In this respect this bean takes the place with us that the "Yankee Bean" does in the North. Anyone who neglects this crop is throwing away a valuable store of food.

FLORIDA BUTTER—Matures in 100 days. A sure bearing Pole Lima Bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land; begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butterbeans for Fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the dried bean is white, blotched with purple.



Swiss Chard

quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. The dried bean is white, blotched with purple.

LARGE WHITE LIMA (POLE)—Either green or dry this is the standard table vegetable and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room, frequent workings and, during extreme dry weather, a heavy mulching of leaves or stable manure will prolong the bearing life of the plant, which is ordinarily not very drought-resisting.

Prices on Beans on This Page

	Pkt.	—By MAIL POSTPAID—				—NOT PREPAID—		
		½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.50	3.75	6.50	12.00
Jackson's Wonder Bush.....	.10	.25	.40	.75	1.50	3.75	6.50	12.00
Burpee's Large Bush.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.00	7.50	14.00
Carolina Sieva.....	.10	.25	.45	.85	1.60	4.00	7.50	14.00
Florida Butter.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.00	7.50	14.00
Large White Lima.....	.10	.30	.50	.90	1.60	4.00	7.50	14.00

Write for Prices on Large Amounts.

Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet

A WONDERFUL GREEN

SWISS CHARD—Sow Spring and Fall in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Leaves can be cropped six times during season. Plant grows 2½ feet high. In cutting keep the outside (only) leaves cut and the plant will continue to put out leaves as a continuous bearer. Desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens and later the broad, flat beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus; also makes desirable pickles. An attractive plant, and should be grown in every

garden. The leaves are large, with heavy stems, very tender and brittle. Plant February 1st to April 15th; July to September. Makes an excellent green poultry feed in summer when other greens are not available. Where Rape burns up in summer, Swiss Chard is indicated as a substitute for hogging. We hogged June 1st until August 15th in 1919 Swiss Chard four times and the crop gave us a world of good hogging feed. Packet 10c; 4 ozs. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.25, postpaid.

GARDEN BEETS—EARLY ROOT CROP

Beets are very well adapted to our Southern soils. They thrive best in sandy, light, rich soil, which should be well worked. Beet sars grown both for the roots and tops or "greens," which make a delicious dish not unlike spinach. The stock beets are one of the most economical feeds for hogs and cattle.

Culture—Spring sowing, latter part of February up until April. Fall sowing August through October. Drill in rows 2 to 3 ft. apart, thin plants to 4 inches apart when large enough. Use the discarded ones for greens. This thinning permits the proper development of those plants left. They should be fertilized with well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, rich in potash. Beet seed are generally slow in germinating and weak in vitality, so we advise soaking them overnight in water before putting in the ground. Sow seed thickly to insure getting a good stand without having to replant. 4 ozs. to 100 feet, or 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

WILLET'S HEART BLOOD—Matures in 45 days. A new one and the finest table beet cultivated. Handsome, smooth, dark red, "top-shaped" fruit of very unusual uniformity. The flesh is firm, blood-red throughout and decidedly tender and sweet; never becomes "woody" or "stringy" like other varieties. The tops are erect, crisp and tender; fine for salad purposes for which it is used largely. Foliage is handsome deep green with red veins running through. No other beet we know of deserves the praise and wide use this one does. For market purposes it is in the first rank, being early, of fine appearance and special quality.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Matures in 45 days. The beets are symmetrical, smooth, globe shaped, 2½ inches in diameter. Desirable dark red color. The flesh is tender and sweet, foliage is crisp, purplish green in color.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Matures in 45 days. Large but flatter than either of the foregoing varieties. Of good color and quite tender when picked young. Dark Red Egyptian is an old favorite and has been planted by truckers for years.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Matures in 50 days. This beet is of medium size round "turnip shaped" and of a dark blood red color. The flesh is sweet and tender and entirely free from strings. It is one of the earliest beets known and is planted largely by truckers around Augusta.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Matures in 55 days. A long red beet, very sweet flavor, is tender and grows to a length of about six inches. The flesh is of a more uniform red than any other beet.

HALF LONG RED—Matures in 60 days. A late but very hardy variety. A sure cropper, adverse conditions never cause a failure with this beet, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Dark red flesh, zoned with lighter color.

SILESIA WHITE SUGAR—Matures in 55 days. A good flavored white variety that is preferred by some, especially for pickling purposes. The meat is very sweet and firm.

PLANT STOCK BEETS

They are very economical feed matter for stock and used throughout Europe very largely. There is no reason why they are not in more universal use, especially in the South, when their remarkable feed value is considered. They produce more tonnage and higher nutritious contents than any other root crop and therefore should have an important place in every farmer's planting scheme. As a dairy feed they are excellent and will

improve decidedly the quality of milk. In Denmark and Sweden, where the dairy industry is reduced practically to a scientific calculation, these Mangels or Stock Beets are fed mainly through the entire winter. Enormous yields are made and the beets harvested and stored in barns or other dry places. They may be left in the ground a long time without injury or loss in feed value.

The Danish Government has organized a system of official supervision over all efforts to improve agricultural crops, which has had a miraculous effect on the improvement in size and quality of the Stock Beet during the past five years. Our seeds are Danish grown and improved types. We urge every farmer to plant some, if only in an experimental way.

Culture—Deeply and thoroughly cultivate the ground. Sow seeds at the rate of 10 pounds per acre in 2½ foot rows. Deep workings will benefit the crop, as they do best in a light, loamy soil. Ample moisture and good drainage are preferable. Plant from January until March.

NORBITAN GIANT—The largest beet that grows. Makes a tremendous yield of stock food which

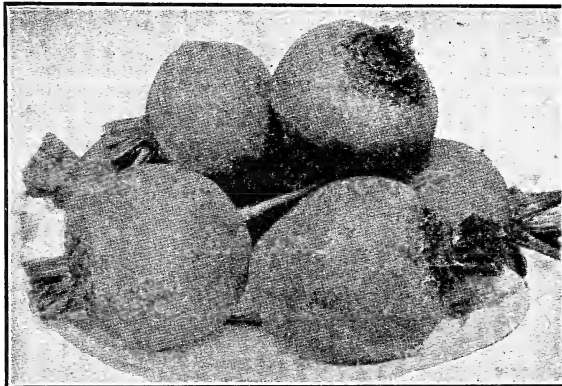
is highly nutritious and valuable for hogs and cows. This beet is very coarse and therefore unfit for human consumption. It is a good keeper. The crop may be gathered and stored away in a dry place and fed through the winter.

KLEIN WANZ LEBEN—This is the great Sugar Beet. It is a tremendous yielder of immense roots which make a very nutritious stock feed, besides its regular use as a sugar beet. Many growers claim that this variety exceeds all other feeds in cream-producing qualities. There is no doubt that it is a milk increaser and in fact, great acreage is devoted to the growing of this variety in Holland and Switzerland by dairymen there. The roots are very large and white and after maturing may be stored away and kept for winter feeding. Not only is this beet a popular sort with dairymen, but it is used very largely in swine feeding. It has a greater food value than turnips, rutabagas, pumpkins, squash or other feeds of this class. An admirable feature is its long-keeping quality, which makes it a most useful farm product. This is the beet from which the commercial beet-pulp is sold after the saccharine qualities are extracted.

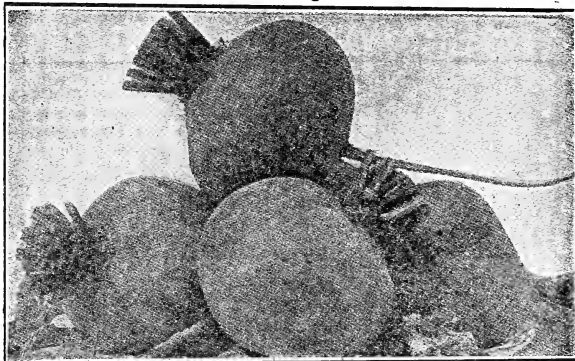
PRICES POSTPAID

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's Heart Blood.....	.10	.25	.50	1.75	7.50
Early Eclipse .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.00
Improved Early Blood Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.90	3.75
Dark Red Egyptian.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.00
Improved Long Smooth Blood.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.00
Half Long Red.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.00
Silesian White Sugar.....	.05	.10	.20	.75	3.00
STOCK BEET—Norbitan Giant.....	—	—	.15	.55	2.25
SUGAR BEET—Klein Wanz Leben.....	—	—	.15	.55	2.25
SPINACH BEET—Swiss Chard.....	—	—	—	—	—

See page 8



Early Eclipse Beet.



Willet's Improved Blood Turnip Beet.



Norbitan Giant Beet.

SOUND SEEDS

The value of sound seeds cannot be argued. There is no such thing as saving money by buying cheap seeds because one "bad lot" will cost more in time and fertilizer than five times the price of the seeds.

It does not pay to get seed from unreliable houses where there is question as to dependability. Willet's Sound Seeds for the South are known universally as being—**Absolutely the Best by Test.**

CABBAGE—THE GREAT HUMAN FOOD!



Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.

For Collard and Cabbage "Green Cabbage Worm" spray young plants with solution Arsenate of Lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with Calcium Arsenate. For lice, use "Black Leaf 40." Plant cabbage in Florida January and February, September and October. Seeds sown are ready for transplanting in 30 days. We make a specialty of selling cabbage seed to large cabbage plant growers.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Matures in 90 days. Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness, the best of all. The heads are of good size; cone form, broad at the base, with twisted top.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—(See illustration.) Matures in 95 days. Early and well known favorite; heads are conical-shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage now off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield, one-fourth larger in size. It is the best and most profitable early variety to grow for either market or private gardens, as it is quite sure to form fine solid heads, and is the largest heading of all the early varieties. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower of South Carolina.

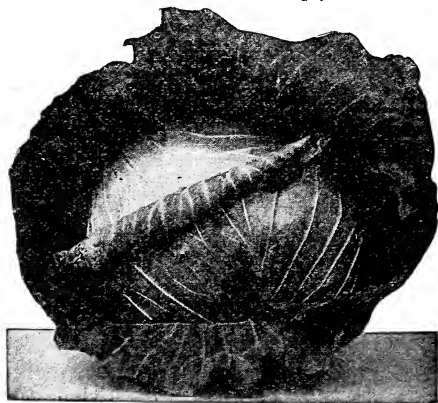
EARLY WINNINGSTADT—Matures in 100 days. A premium variety. Cone-shaped head, early and an extremely hardy sort. The leaves are glossy and quite resistant to worms and other pests. Heads are solid and very white inside. It is the greatest Kraut cabbage. The Wakefields have largely taken the place of

Winningstadt as the first crop variety, but many growers stick to this old standard. Undoubtedly it is very desirable in all respects and deserves continued use. Imported seed.

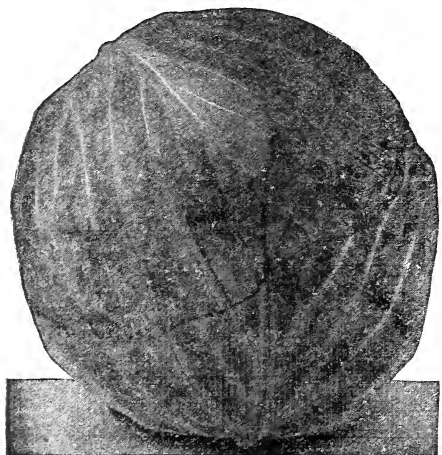
EARLY LARGE YORK—Matures in 100 days. A splendid heart-shaped variety for early market. Heads are large and solid, bigger than the Wakefields and only a few days later; of fine appearance and readily sells. May be planted as close as 8 inches, and for this reason a tremendous yield of handsome heads may be had per acre. We advocate planting this along with Wakefield, to come in as a succession.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Danish grown seed. (See illustration.) Matures in 95 days. A new cabbage in enormous demand by planters everywhere. Just a few days later than Wakefield; considerably harder. Larger and has the advantage of being a round-headed type. It is practically the only round-head extra early cabbage we have, and the earliest of that class. Weighs from 10 to 14 pounds at maturity. Virginia and New Jersey truckers have given this a large acreage that formerly was devoted to Wakefield. They claim that better prices are possible from this type on account of its size. Finest imported seed.

CAROLINA WINTER—Matures in 105 days. (Native grown.) Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small-headed cabbage. Exploited and only listed by this house. The largest of all cabbages and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never cold killed. Is of immense size, often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers have wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailed at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collar. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th.



Carolina Winter Cabbage.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

NOTE—We have supplied Cabbage Seed year after year to the Cabbage growers on the Carolina Coast without a complaint. We want no better testimonial as to the superiority of our Cabbage Seed.

Postpaid Prices of Cabbage on This Page

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.
Early Charleston Wakefield.....	.05	.30	.90	2.75	13.50
Extra Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.05	.30	.90	2.75	13.50
Carolina Winter .....	.05	.65	1.50	4.50	21.25
Copenhagen Market .....	.05	.25	.90	3.50	17.25
Early Winningstadt .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Early Large York.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25

DANISH BALLHEAD—Danish grown seeds. (See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. A favorite with truckers around Augusta, because of its solidity and good keeping qualities. Ballhead is a sureheader; hardy and a cabbage of fine appearance. It weighs more for its size than any cabbage we know.

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—Matures in 110 days. A thoroughbred second early cabbage, pronounced by experts the most perfect type grown. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size. One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions, and does well in all seasons, no matter when planted. The earliest header among flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate. A popular cabbage; large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 lbs.), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker.

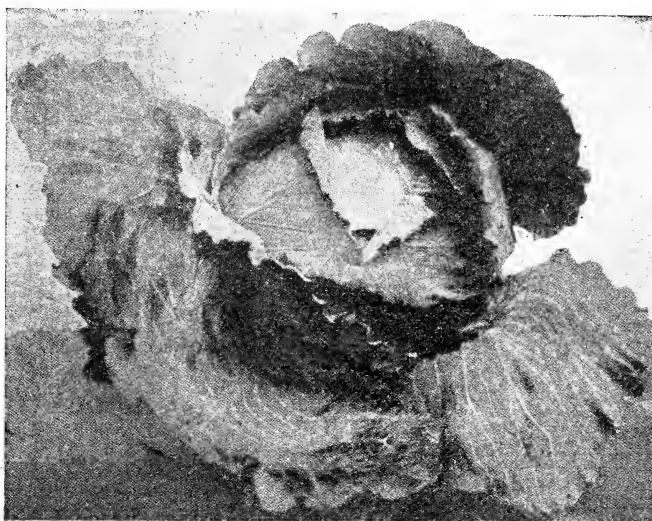
GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—Matures in 110 days. For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size; handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina seacoast shippers.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—Matures in 105 days. Sureheader has all the individual type of the Large Flat Dutch and emanated from that variety by selection. Is popular with all for its size and sure-heading. Fine for second early or late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Its name is an index to its character.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 110 days. Not so early as the very early and not so heavy as some, but very saleable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted. Weighs from 10 to 12 pounds.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—Matures in 110 days. An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape.

LATE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 125 days. The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large; bluish green in color; broad flat top. Is a remarkable keeper and will stand any amount of cold. Plant at the same time you do Wakefield for a succession. These mature after early varieties are gone.



Willet's Succession Cabbage

LATE DRUMHEAD—Matures in 120 days. Sow in September. Very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; well known. The hardiness of this cabbage is one of its strong points. Leaves are tough and resist insects better than other kinds.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—Matures in 125 days. This is the best of the curled leaf cabbages. It is excellent for home use and the market; heads large, solid and compact. It has the rich, sweet flavor of cauliflower when cooked. One of the best of all cabbages for fall planting and is improved by frost.

POSTPAID PRICES CABBAGE ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.
Succession .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Danish Ballhead .....	.05	.30	.90	3.00	15.75
Georgia Early Trucker.....	.05	.30	.90	3.00	15.75
Willet's All-Season Sureheader.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Early Flat Dutch.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Early Drumhead .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Late Drumhead .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25
Drumhead Savoy .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	12.25

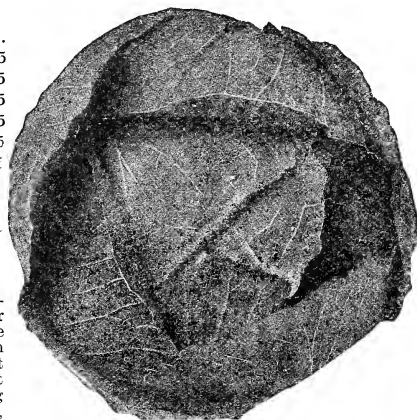
Willet's Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

Delivered October to April. Grown in the open, highly cultivated and well-nourished. That is why they are so hardy and will make earlier, bigger, better heads than other cabbage plants. It is of the utmost importance that you secure healthy, well-established plants, and you cannot do this unless they have been properly started, properly fed and well worked. Cabbage have shallow root systems, and it is necessary that the surface of the ground above them be kept broken with a fine-toothed cultivator from three to four times a week. In taking up the plants it is necessary to leave the roots undisturbed as far as possible, and to do this, expert labor must be employed. Our plants are grown by men who have done nothing else all their lives but raise cabbage plants, and by getting them of us you are assured of getting healthy, strong, dependable plants.

VARIETIES: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Succession, All-Season Sureheader.

PRICES, POSTPAID: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.30; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.25. No plants sent C. O. D.

PRICES BY EXPRESS F. O. B. CAROLINA COAST: 1,000, \$2.50; 3,000, \$6.75; 5,000, \$10.00.

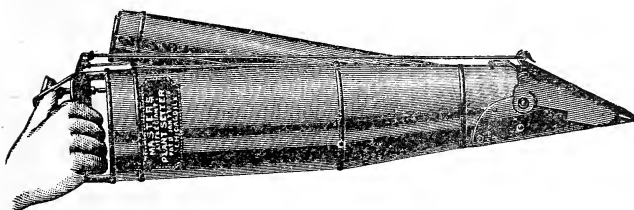


Danish Ballhead Cabbage

Master's Plant Setter

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by absorption, Nature's own way. No stooping. Don't wait for showers, but keep the planter going every day regardless of weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system is guaranteed to be proof against cutworms. Sets 5,000 to 10,000 plants a day—Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Pepper, Collards, etc.

Price, \$6.00 each.



GEORGIA COLLARD, or SOUTHERN CABBAGE



Georgia Collard

Belongs to the Cabbage family, but never forms as compact a head and is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest), growing in any kind of fertile soil. The vegetable is fit for food from a plant 10 ins. in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet; then after the top has been cut off, the young crisp sprouts springing out from the stalk are delicious. The Collard is most palatable in winter after a keen frost. Every farmer's garden in the South grows Collards. Many eat "collard greens" three times a day. One of our indispensable foods and should be grown to the maximum in the South for human, cattle and poultry feed. One acre in Collards should make 10 to 12 tons succulent food, 20,000 pounds, and worth at least one cent a pound. No possible over-production, for aside from human use, they are the finest cattle and hog food.

Culture—An ounce produces about 1,000 plants 100 feet row; 1 pound for 1 acre. Sow spring or summer as for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. For cabbage and collard "green cabbage worms," spray young plants with solution of arsenate of lead—1 lb. to 30 gals. water; or dust with calcium arsenate. For lice use "Black Leaf 40."

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Matures in 125 days. An improved strain, whiter and more tender than ordinary varieties. Introduced 15 years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. for \$4.00.

FOLLMER COLLARD—A new, unique, beautiful collard and of a true cabbage shape, very white hard head, but of splendid taste and quality and not rotting until the head goes to seed in the spring. Plant is large, sometimes over 20 pounds. Underneath this white round head is a heavy, deep fringe of collard leaves, large, crimped and dark green. Price, postpaid, pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00; 5 lbs. \$13.75.

COLLARD PLANTS

Deliveries: May through June and August through September.

Prices: Same as Cabbage Plants. See page 11.

WILLET'S CARROTS

A VALUABLE CROP

Culture—One ounce plants a 100 foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile and deeply dug or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press down, thin out from 2 to 4 inches so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days. Best time for planting August to October. Digestible wholesome, with six times more nutrition by weight than Irish potatoes. Valuable in stews and soups, as its pectin acid gelatinizes all fluids and makes them easily digested.

For Succession—Carrots followed by Egg-plants in June, and by Turnips or other greens for salad in the fall.

OXHEART—Matures in 75 days. One of the finest Carrots for table use. Measures 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, and from 3 to 4 inches in length. Does especially well in heavy soils. Yields heavily, has rich orange color and no core.



Chantenay Carrot.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—Matures in 80 days. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size.

CHANTENAY—Matures in 75 days. Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long, and one of the best carrots ever produced.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—Matures in 80 days. One of the most productive and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp, tender.

BELGIAN YELLOW STOCK CARROT—The largest, heaviest cropping and the most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Sow three pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference, greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.



Improved Long Orange.

POSTPAID PRICES CARROTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 Lb.	5 Lbs.
Oxheart	.05	.10	.25	.90	4.25
Improved Long Orange	.05	.10	.25	.90	4.25
Chantenay	.05	.10	.30	.95	4.40
Half Long Orange	.05	.10	.25	.90	4.25
Belgian Yellow Stock Carrot	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.25

WILLET'S CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Grows in soil adapted to cabbages, with same methods of cultivation. Sow seed in January and February in cold frame or boxes. Make as hardy as possible. Put out as soon as plants are leaved. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. Heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form. 1 oz. for 1,000 plants. Also plant September 1st for December and January. Fall planting (now largely adopted in South Georgia) is the better one for the South.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Matures in 100 days. Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$1.75; 1-4 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

CELERY

A BIG MONEY CROP

A big money crop, but one that requires skillful and very intelligent handling. Vast quantities are grown along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for the Northern market. 1 oz., 2,000 plants; ½ lb. per acre.

Culture—One ounce makes 2,000 plants, 50 feet drill. Eight ounces to an acre. Grown extensively for market. Sow April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Plant celery in Florida August to November.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—(French grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality than most varieties; is crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; 1-4 lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$12.00.

WHITE PLUME—(American grown seed.) Matures in 120 days. The stalk and portions of inner leaves are naturally white; needs little earthing up; crisp, solid and of a pleasing nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

CANTALOUPE, or MUSKMELON

Cantaloupes are one of our most luscious and finest fruits, which are profitably raised in large quantities universally. It is never difficult to sell good melons, and especially the earlier varieties, but poor fruit is always a drag on the market. Perhaps no other crop is so dependent on good seed as this, and we have given special care to our stocks, buying only from the most reliable growers.

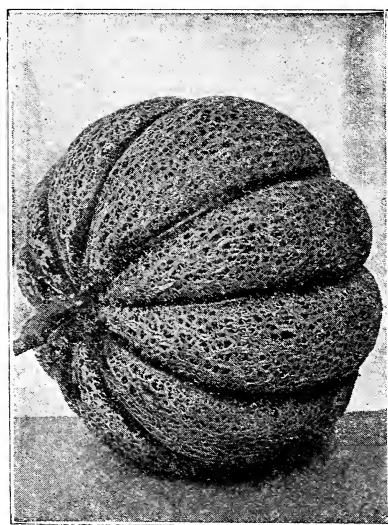
Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground March 25th, ripening about June 22nd; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount is same as given for truck cabbage. Very many truckers plant pink flesh or salmon varieties.

Culture—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil. When frost is over plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of vines. Give frequent shallow cultivation till vines cover ground. Dust with sifted ashes or air-slacked lime to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 30 hills; two pounds to an acre. Plant Cantaloupes in Florida January to May. Plant April 1st to June. For leaf blight, use Bordeaux Mixture. For Melon Aphis, use "Black Leaf 40." For cucumber beetle powder with calcium arsenate.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Matures in 70 days; green meat. Earliness is the feature that popularizes this melon. Size is small, about that of Rockyford. Its fruit is finely flavored and appetizing in looks. Is round, slightly flattened at the ends and netted. Good for shipping, especially for early market.

EARLY KNIGHT—Matures in 75 days. A popular new medium sized green-fleshed variety for early market or for home planting. Fruit is round, netted and of good size, average around 3 pounds. The firm meat is sweet and juicy; never insipid like some sorts. Ships well to short distances and brings excellent prices, even with the most particular trade. Knight is very prolific, more so than the extra early varieties and the fruits are uniform in size. It is seldom that culls or runty melons are found even when seasons are unfavorable. A little later than Hackensack. One grower in Augusta last year built up a special trade on this cantaloupe and his customers refused to buy any other melon. It has a distinct flavor—seems to melt in your mouth.

POLLOCK 10-25—Matures in 80 days. This remarkable new salmon tinted cantaloupe has taken many years to develop and without doubt has come to the front more than any variety on record. This is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that Pollock 10-25 combines the good qualities of all cantaloupes and has no objectionable points.



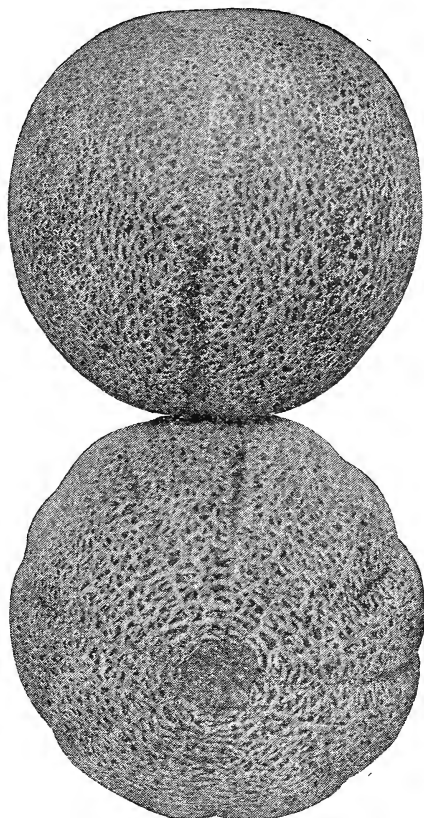
New Fordhook or Sweet Martha Cantaloupe

an excellent long distance shipper. The vines are healthy, prolific, often makes one dozen or half bushel measured; setting fruit close to hill, and keeps bearing throughout season. Well-ribbed, heavily netted, weigh about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. One-third larger than Rockyford, flavor different and better. Skin yellow, green markings. Many truckers have discarded all others.

Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: "The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor."

Our grower says: "All the big hotels in Atlanta, Ga., paid me a premium of \$1.00 per crate and used no other."

The best melon grower in New Jersey says: "Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way."



Pollock 10-25

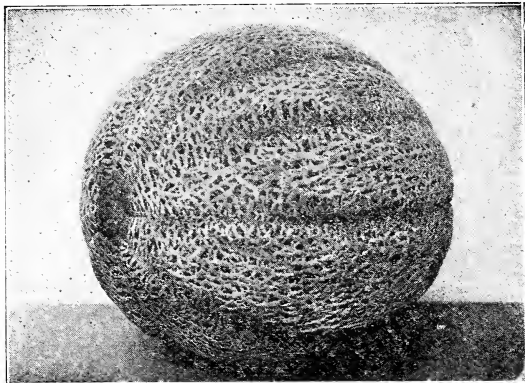
Truckers and market gardeners everywhere are adopting this as their principal melon. Many of the large hotels and restaurants in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia refuse to buy any others even at cheaper prices. At Newport, where quality is the only consideration, five cents a melon more has been asked for Pollock than other sorts, and even then the demand has never been fully supplied.

The flavor is superior to any green fleshed kind, in fact, it has the reputation of being the finest flavored cantaloupe in existence today. That is why they sell so readily everywhere. It is sweet and has a peculiar delightful "tint" that is not found in other varieties. The meat is always crisp and juicy; stays firm a long while. There is little seed cavity, the flesh filling in to a great depth and can be eaten up to the rind. Has golden center and shades to emerald green at the skin.

Last year shipments to New York and other Northern markets kept better than Rockyford or other netted varieties and produce merchants were highly pleased with returns and reorders for them, claiming that there was more satisfaction in handling Pollock than any other kind.

Extremely prolific and uniform bearers; yielding up to 350 standard crates from one acre, leaving no culls in the field. The vines are sturdy and stand up well under adverse conditions. Growers are highly pleased with their results from this excellent cantaloupe.

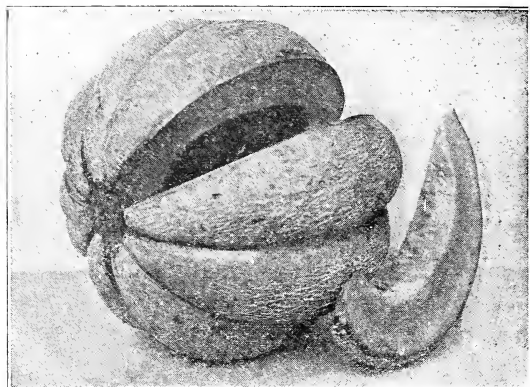
NEW FORDHOOK OR SWEET MARTHA—Matures in 85 days. The principal cantaloupe used in Atlantic City. All hotels and restaurants using one-half melon for a portion, have discarded the small green fleshed melons for the larger salmon flesh. The New Fordhook being the best of this type and large enough for two helpings at restaurants. A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect one I ever saw. Is of extra size, thick flesh, orange-yellow, very small seed cavity, remains solid and firm after it has become quite yellow, making it



Early Knight Cantaloupe

POSTPAID PRICES CANTALOUPEs ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Early Hackensack	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50	8.50
Early Knight	.05	.10	.35	1.25	6.10	11.50
Pollock 10-25	.10	.15	.45	1.50	7.00	13.75
New Fordhook	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.60	12.95



Nixon Cantaloupe

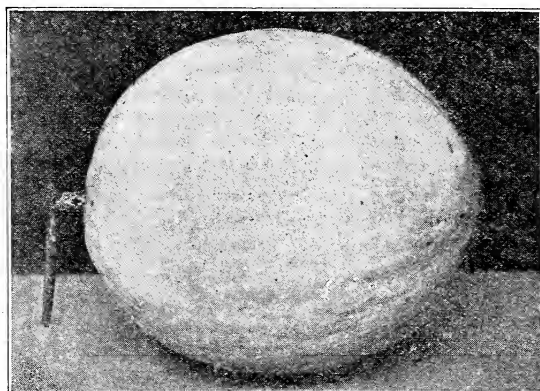
ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE—Matures in 90 days. Is more widely known than any other cantaloupe in the world. Our seed are grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have large contracts. Melon is small, sweet, and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green. Fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. The melon is small, but uniform in size.

EDEN GEM—Matures in 95 days. (See illustration.) Our seed are from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. The melon is small. This is an early melon, the solid net type, and is very desirable. Thick, luscious flesh of salmon tint, shading to green at the rind. A splendid keeper and stands shipping well. One of the best salmon tint melons offered.

THE NIXON (A Georgia Cantaloupe)—Matures in 100 days. (See illustration.) Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county. Weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in Augusta markets. Is especially liked because of its large size, combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, brings a fancy price wherever sold. No home market melon is comparable to it—size, sweetness and crispness considered. Market never half supplied, so large is the demand. They generally retail at 25c each. One Nixon equals in size 3 to 5 Rockyfords, and, therefore, for family use or for home market, the Nixon is incomparably the better. Our seed are grown here at Augusta, where this melon originated.

BANANA—Matures in 115 days. A very odd-shaped melon, being elongated and often 18 or 20 inches long. The flesh is thick and blends from a bright green to a salmon in color. When ripe it has a banana-like aroma, and the flavor is delicious.

HONEY DEW CANTALOUPE—Matures in 120 days. (See illustration.) The average size of the melon, 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches in length, and weighs from 4 to 6 pounds.



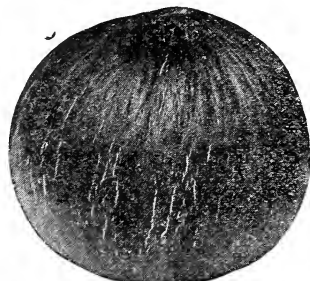
Honey Dew Cantaloupe

Skin is smooth with an occasional net, and is a creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is green and very thick and finely grained, and can be eaten to the extreme rind. It matures later than the Rockyford strains, and is very prolific. The melon slips from the vine when ripe, and will keep for several weeks, the late maturing melons keeping until Christmas. Flesh pea green, sweet and delicious like a good Cantaloupe. The melon is very nutritious, as it runs as high as 10 per cent sugar. This amount of sugar helps preserve it, and in connection with its self-hermetically sealed rind makes it a very long keeper. For shipping wait until stems are ready to "slip." The melon is thoroughly ripe when the stems slip from the melon.

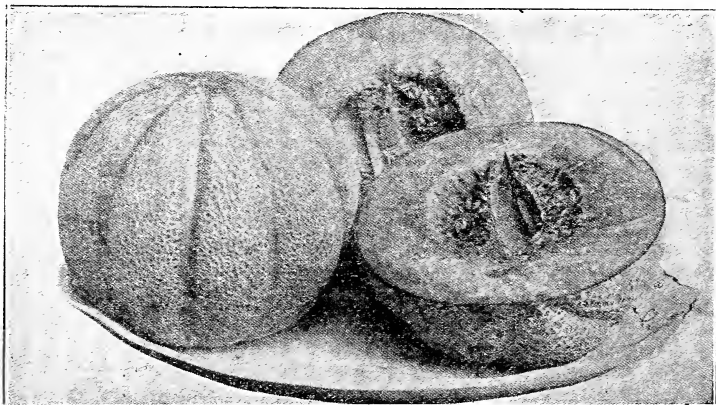
WINTER CASABA, or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Matures in 140 days. (See illustration.) Plant late spring till last of June. Late ones ripen in September and can be kept several months. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouses. Fine for home use or shipping. Largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. Bring from 50c to 70c each. About 24 inches in circumference; thin rind; flesh cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous "Sarda," or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer or Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. Is roundish, 7 or 8 pounds, yellow green and ridged. Keeps four or five months and improves in quality all the while. An Augusta grower says: "Had splendid success with Casaba, as planted every few weeks during the latter part of spring until July 1st, and had fine cantaloupes from the last of June until frost."

PRICES OF CANTALOUPE ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Rocky Ford .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.90	9.90
Eden Gem .....	.05	.20	.35	1.25	5.25	10.25
The Nixon .....	.10	.25	.50	1.75	8.25	16.50
Banana .....	.05	.15	.45	1.50	7.50	14.75
Honey Dew .....	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.75	13.25
Winter Casaba ....	.05	.25	.75	2.75	13.50	26.00



Winter Casaba—6½ Pounds.



Eden Gem Cantaloupe

NOTE—Cantaloupes have for the past few years been one of our most profitable crops both for shipping to Northern markets and for truckers who supply the local demand. Quite a few have made failures—the majority of these can be traced to the sowing of inferior seed. Shippers and truckers will find that the use of cheap seed is unprofitable. Get the best. The small difference in price will doubly pay in the long run.

CORNS—WILLET'S BEST GARDEN AND SWEET

The planting of sugar corn has never been very general until recently in the South. It seems now that the extreme tenderness and superior flavor have at last won a place in most gardens for this deserving type of corn. Truckers even report an increasing demand and a willingness on the part of consumers to even pay a premium for sweet corn. Roasting Ear corns, such as Snowflake, Adams Early and Truckers' Favorite, are well known, and on account of their hardness may be planted two weeks earlier, but they cannot be compared with sugar corns when it comes to flavor for table use.

Culture—Plow and prepare the soil well in March so as to have a loose rich seed bed 6 to 8 inches deep ready in April for the early planting. Rows should be 3 feet apart and seeds dropped in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in drill and covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil. Frequent shallow cultivation with stable manure or commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Plant at rate of 1 lb. to 150 hills, 15 lbs. to one acre.

EARLY GARDEN VARIETIES

ADAMS EARLY—Matures in 55 days. Adams Early is not a sugar corn; it is the earliest corn we know with the exception of Extra Early Adams, which we have discontinued on account of its lack of size. Adams Early is only three days later and the ears are fully twice as large. Adams Early is marketed this corn has no equal. Ears are thick, medium sized and almost as highly flavored as the sugar varieties.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE—Matures in 65 days. Roasting ear corn. Ears mature 10 to 12 inches in length, deep grained, tender, fine flavor and of unusual shipping quality. Is indicated for market gardens and truckers on account of its earliness, size and flavor. Large quantities of this corn are shipped to Northern markets where it brings excellent prices. Is quite hardy and may be planted early, generally two and sometimes three ears to stalk.

SNOWFLAKE—Matures in 70 days. A finely flavored large-eared roasting ear variety that enjoys first place as a main crop market corn. We do not pretend that Snowflake can compare in flavor with the sugar varieties listed below, nor can they compare in size or shipping quality with this excellent variety. Snowflake has a tough shuck which admirably protects the grains from the ravages of insects to a large extent.

SUGAR VARIETIES

WILLET'S EARLY GIANT—(See illustration.) Matures 60 days. Without doubt the greatest sugar corn of today. The great drawback to sugar corns has been that the larger late varieties did not mature early enough to escape midsummer droughts, and that the early kinds have been so small as to be insignificant and of no value in a commercial way. Willet's Early Giant overcomes both these objectionable features and at the same time has the sweetness, tenderness and high flavor not found in field or garden types.

Certainly this is an addition that truckers and market gardeners are welcoming with enthusiasm throughout the South, and the public are always ready to buy these handsome, delicious ears at best prices. Ears grow 7 inches long and have

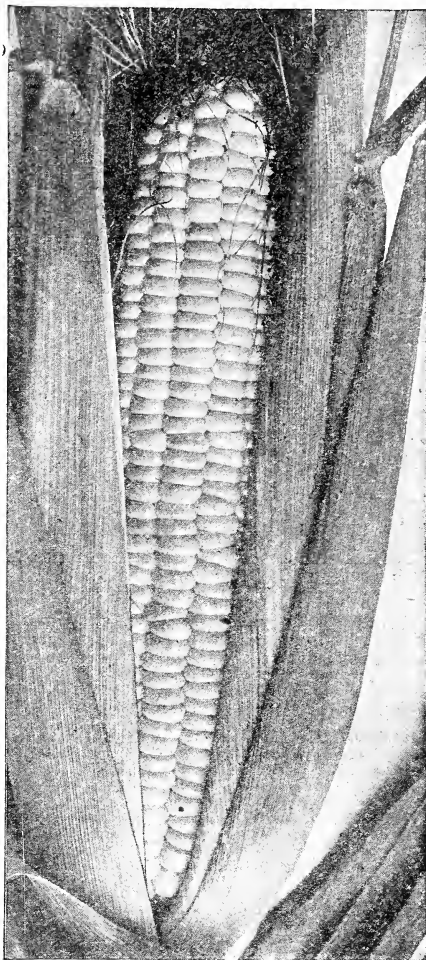
twelve rows of tender and pure white grains. Makes a splendid ear. **WILLET'S GOLDEN GIANT**—Matures in 75 days. New and very popular variety, possessing the good qualities of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob—having the earliness and sweetness of the former, but not its inferior size; it has the size and high flavor of the latter. Ears are large and well formed, grains filling ear to the very tip. The color is creamy yellow. Stalks are heavy and put on from two to four ears.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Matures in 85 days; sugar corn. No other corn has enjoyed the continuous popularity Country Gentleman has. It is still the favorite medium crop sugar corn. Ears average 7 inches, and of broken row type. Two to three ears to stalk. Its flavor is excellent, quality tender and keeps so for a long time. Country Gentleman can be depended on and we do not hesitate to back it.

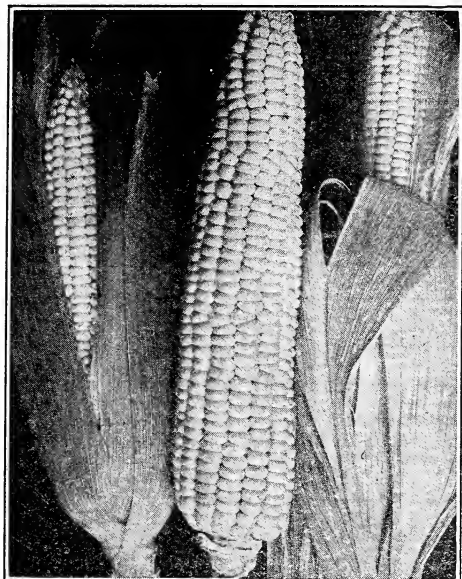
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Matures in 90 days. This is the standard late corn for all uses. Sugary content is heavy and it is therefore desirable for the table. Ears are 8 inches in length covered by unusually thick shuck which is invaluable on account of the lateness of the corn. Keeps tender and resists insects well.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—Matures in 90 days. Mammoth Sugar is a late variety of fine size and one of the best for home use and late market. Ears average 7 to 8 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. The stalks grow to about 7 feet, are sturdy and bear 2 to 3 ears; grains are of good size and the quality is above the average. It remains tender for a long time. Try a row or two of this along with your earlier corn.

BLACK MEXICAN—Matures in 80 days. Standard medium early variety. Ears about 8 inches long, grains purplish blue and unusually sweet. Black Mexican is a favorite on account of its wonderful flavor, and every garden should have a few rows at least.



Willet's Early Giant



Stowell's Evergreen Corn.

	—PRICES PREPAID—								—NOT PREPAID—	
	1 Ear	2 Ears	Pkt.	Lb.	2 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	15 Lbs.		15 Lbs.	30 Lbs.
Adams Early .....	.10	.15	.10	.25	.40	.80	2.25		2.10	3.75
Truckers' Favorite .....	.10	.15	.10	.25	.45	.90	2.33		1.75	2.75
Snowflake .....	.10	.15	.10	.25	.45	.90	2.35		1.75	2.75
Willet's Early Giant .....	.15	.25	.15	.40	.70	1.65	3.85		3.25	6.00
Willet's Golden Giant .....	.15	.25	.15	.40	.70	1.65	3.95		3.40	6.50
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.15	.10	.35	.60	1.30	3.10		2.65	4.55
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.10	.15	.10	.35	.55	1.15	2.90		2.50	4.20
Mammoth Sugar .....	.10	.15	.10	.35	.60	1.20	3.15		2.65	4.75
Black Mexican .....	.10	.15	.10	.30	.50	1.10	2.85		2.35	4.25

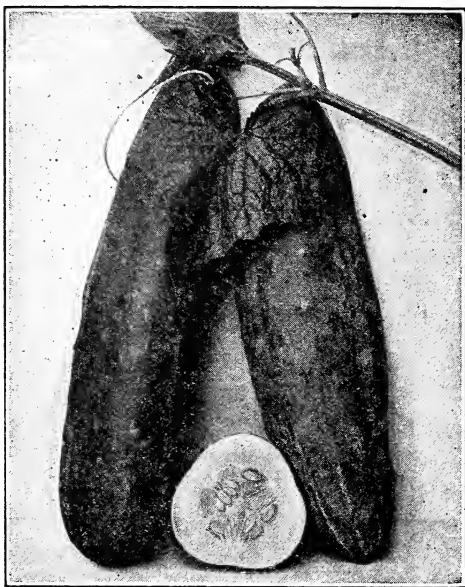
BEST CUCUMBERS

Important Early Crop for Home Market and Northern Shipping

Early cucumbers are easily grown and are considered a good money crop by Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida growers who ship great quantities north for early market. The earliest crops are successfully grown in sandy soil, though for general purposes a medium soil is considered preferable. In Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama plant during April and May, or as soon as soil and temperature is warm.

Culture—Drop 10 to 12 seeds to a hill, covering 2 inches in properly prepared soil with which well rotted stable manure has been mixed; hills 2 feet in drill, rows 6 feet apart. Cultivate frequently until vines begin to cover the ground. When early plantings are made and there is danger of cold spells it is advisable to cover hills with litter or straw. This should be removed when all danger is over. For Cucumber Aphid spray with "Black Leaf 40."

BREWSTER'S MILLIONS—Matures in 55 days. A remarkable new cucumber of the white spine type, and a money maker. Color is deep green and positively fadeless; about 8 inches long; flesh is snowy white, crisp and firm; comparatively few seed. This cucumber will replace all others here and in Florida for northern shipping and early home market. It is the finest all-round cucumber there is. Our Colorado grower who has developed this particular strain shipped us a specimen cucumber in December, 1920, that had been made in June. It was then five months old and was as solid as if it had just been pulled from the vine. We kept it in our office until April, 1921, when we noticed that it was getting soft. The skin, however, was still tough and green after being pulled ten months, and upon opening it we found that the seeds had sprouted inside the meat. Doubtless this was an exceptional case, but it will demonstrate the wonderful keeping qualities of this variety. Besides being a splendid keeper and a handsome fruiting sort, it is early and very prolific. Fruits are uniform in size, seldom any culls and never "gourd neck"; ends are flat.



Long Green Cucumber

WILLET'S PERFECTION WHITE SPINE—Matures in 55 days. This is the perfected strain of cucumber that has had such great popularity for many years and is planted very largely for general use. It is a good shipper. The skin is rich green in color, and its flesh is white; seed chamber comparatively small, average 7 inches long.

KLONDIKE—Matures in 60 days. For northern shipping this cucumber is used extensively because of its splendid deep color which it returns after being picked, longer than most varieties. Measures generally 7 inches. Meat is firm, but tender, and of pleasing appearance.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Matures in 65 days, not as early as some, but a large (fruits average 10 to 12 inches), prolific sort especially recommended for pickling. Vines are stocky and drought resistant; skin dark green; flesh is white.

DAVIS PERFECT—Matures in 60 days. A splendid early variety of the white spine type. Fruit 10 to 12 inches long, exceptionally small seed chamber. Deep green skin, flesh pure white and firm. A dandy kind for slicing and a good keeper. Davis Perfect is one of the best looking cucumbers, and for this reason always finds a ready market.

EARLY FORTUNE—Matures in 55 days. A favorite, of uniform size, measuring 9 inches long. White Spine type, color is deep green and fadeless, slices beautifully, and is crisp and white. Many Florida growers ship Early Fortune to Northern markets with finest satisfaction. Keeps well and looks good.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—Matures in 50 days. The earliest and smallest variety of cucumber. Fruit grows 2 inches long, prickly and are very sweet and fine for pickling. The seed are slow to germinate.



Our New Brewster's Millions (greatly reduced).

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Matures in 65 days. A climbing variety suitable for home use. Dark green with black spine; 10 inches long; meat white, crisp and delicious. Trellises should be provided for vines to run on.

POSTPAID PRICES ON CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Brewster's Millions.....	.10	.30	.75	2.50	12.00	20.00
W.'s Perfection Wh. Spine.....	.05	.10	.25	1.10	5.40	10.75
Klondike.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	5.40	10.75
Improved Long Green.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	5.40	10.75
Davis' Perfect.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	5.40	10.75
Early Fortune.....	.05	.10	.35	1.10	5.40	10.75
Japanese Climbing.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	7.15	14.00
West India Gherkin.....	.05	.15	.45	1.60	7.80	15.00

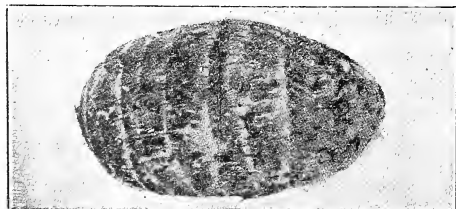
"CUKE" COLLECTION

For those who want an assortment of the finest cucumbers in cultivation we offer at an unusually low price the following:

1 packet Brewster's Millions.....	10c	1 packet West India Gherkin.....	10c
1 packet Davis Perfect.....	5c	1 packet Japanese Climbing.....	10c

35c value, postpaid, for.....25c

DASHEEN—Better Than Irish Potatoes



Dasheen

Dasheen or TARO—(See illustration.) A tuber about the size of an Irish Potato, on which the South Sea Islanders practically live; it should be planted more extensively in the United States, as a food crop. It contains more protein, sugar, starch and fat than Irish or Sweet potatoes; is more productive and will keep well and ship better and safer. Cook like an Irish potato; baking is best; the flesh cooks grayish white; has a drier and a more nutty taste than either Irish or Sweet potatoes. One hill will make one to one and a half pecks. The big leaves 5 to 6 feet tall are ornamental and look like Elephant Ears. It requires six months between frosts for growing. Indicated for adoption if there is a frostless season over six months, and they will grow continually. More in use in the extreme South and have a definite economic use. Plant the whole tuber in early spring in 4 foot rows 20 inches in the drill. Prices: Postpaid, Quart 30c; 1/2 peck 85c; peck \$1.50. Not prepaid, peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.00.

EGG PLANT, or GUINEA SQUASH

EGG PLANT OR GUINEA SQUASH, as they are frequently known, are native to tropical India and grow to perfection in warm, sunny climates, such as our own. They stand the drought better than most other vegetables. There is a good demand for the fruit, not only here, but in Northern markets where there is seldom enough for the increasing us. Egg Plants ship well and are good keepers, and we see no reason why this crop should not be grown more extensively here. Commercial fertilizer is preferable over stable manure.

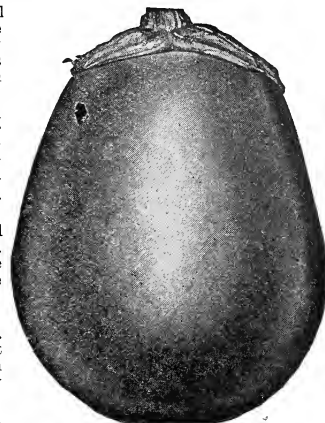
Culture—1 ounce 100 foot row. Plant February 1st in hotbed; transfer to cold frame in March and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost. Set out plants early in warm weather in field rows 2x3 feet. For October to January shipment seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is surprisingly satisfactory. Plant one-half pound seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through winter. Plant egg plant in Florida September to January.

WILLET'S WHITE QUEEN—Matures in one hundred and thirty days. (Originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy White Egg Plant of the most delicious flavor. White Queen is identical to New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit. The skin is pale greenish yellow, giving the appearance of a huge pearl; the flavor of White Queen Egg Plant is undoubtedly superior to any Egg Plant yet produced. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.25.

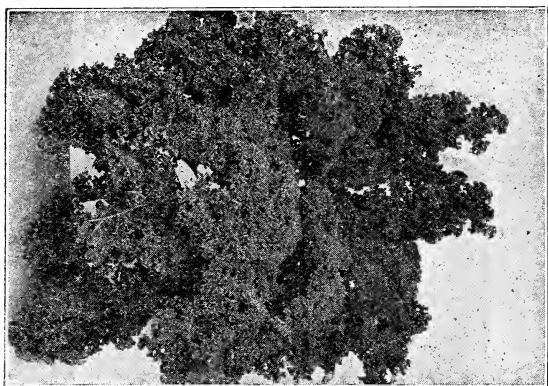
BLACK BEAUTY—Matures in 125 days. Two weeks earlier than any other large variety. producing large, thick, lustrous purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—Matures in 140 days. The type most generally grown. Makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like luster. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short spines or prickles. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered. Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—Matures in 135 days. A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. Resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous, productive, and bears profusely. Prices, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 pound \$4.00.



Egg Plant or Guinea Squash



Dwarf Scotch Kale

KALE, or BORECOLE FINE GREENS

A winter green somewhat like Collards and believed to be of the Cabbage family. Truckers around Norfolk, Va., ship tremendous amounts of it to Northern markets. Very heavy yielder, averaging 200 barrels per acre. A fine poultry feed. Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner. It is coarser and rougher than spinach and larger yielder. Market in winter. One ounce for 100 feet; eight pounds an acre.

Culture—For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row and cultivate as cabbage. We plant here August 1st to November and through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days. A quick-growing big market crop.

DWARF SCOTCH—See illustration. Matures in 55 days. Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

TALL SCOTCH—Matures in 60 days. Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more; equally as tender and fine for market. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c, postpaid.

WILLET'S MUSTARD

Throughout the South Mustard holds a very important place; in fact, it is one of, if not the most, important salad greens we have. What kale is in the North mustard is in the South. It is decidedly milder than turnip greens, or kale, and extremely prolific. It is sown heavily in drills and as the young plants come to maturity they are pulled, giving space for the others to develop. The food value of this crop serves to give us a variety of green, which in this latitude is available from October, through until June. Plantings are made from August to March. Further north, spring and fall crops are only to be had and spring plantings are made in April and May.

Culture—Sow in Fall, Winter or Spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce 100 feet; 3 to 5 pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its greens are in demand in Spring and Fall. Can be put down here all the year around.

For Succession—Mustard can be followed by English Peas for late crop about April 1st, and by cabbage plants in August. Plant mustard in Florida any time.

OSTRICH PLUME—(See illustration.) Matures in 45 days. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are very tender, very long and fine crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Matures in 40 days. Highly esteemed in the South; sown in the Fall produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

FORDHOOK—Matures in 45 days. A strain intermediate in value between Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume, but more curly than Southern Giant Curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

CHINESE—Matures in 40 days. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color than other mustards. Ready in six weeks. Does not have bitter taste. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.50.

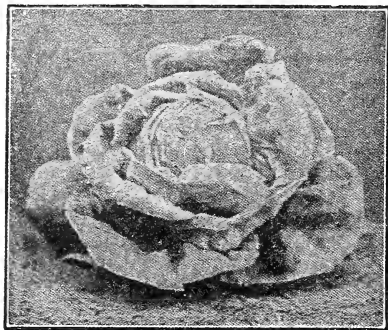
Prices of Mustard on this Page Postpaid.



Ostrich Plume Mustard

LETTUCE—BIG MONEY CROP

Cultivated extensively everywhere and especially along the Carolina Coast, South Georgia and Florida for Northern market. Beaufort, S. C., is called the lettuce city and from there many thousands of dollars' worth are shipped daily during the lettuce season. The Beaufort Truck Growers' Association gives



Deacon Cabbage Lettuce

the following interesting figures after a three-year average. Yield per acre, 300 hampers; price received \$2.50 per hamper; total, \$750.00, less \$220.00 cost of producing, giving a net profit of \$530.00 per acre.

Culture—For home garden break up and pulverize the soil well, adding 1 bushel stable manure per square yard/level. Make a row 1 inch deep with a stick into which drill seeds at rate of 40 per inch and cover with half inch of soil; press firmly. In 15 or 20 days thin plants, making another row, setting the seedlings 8 inches apart. In 10 or 15 days thin the original row again, leaving plants 8 inches apart. Make another row with the surplus. Work frequently and drill a small amount of nitrate of soda beside the plants. Plant from October to February, 1 oz. to 200 feet, 3 lbs. to acre.

BIG BOSTON—Matures in 75 days. The favorite for many years. A fine solid-heading variety, light green in color, slightly tinged with brown on outer leaves. Center is crisp and golden yellow. Ships well and keeps a long time. The principal variety at Beaufort, S. C.

LOS ANGELES MARKET—Matures in 80 days; without a doubt this is the most wonderful lettuce ever offered to the trade; the great lettuce of California; heads are very hard, crisp and tender, excellent flavor, always brings the highest price.

NEW YORK, or WONDERFUL—A sure-heading variety of lettuce. It is very crisp, tender and of fine flavor. It is reliable in most every soil. We recommend this variety very highly to truckers or for home use.

ICEBERG—Matures in 80 days. Rapidly coming into favor; Augusta market pays a premium for Iceberg. Large solid heads, very firm and crisp. Medium green outer leaves, well blanched inside. This variety is not apt to go to seed and, therefore, is of value to market gardeners. It is classed as a sweet flavored lettuce and is not "buttery."

CALIFORNIA CREAM AND BUTTER—Matures in 75 days. Splendid heading variety, very crisp and buttery. Outer leaves are light green tinged with brown; inside buttery cream. Very tender; ships well and is very satisfactory generally.

DEACON CABBAGE—Matures in 75 days. A large solid, cabbage-heading variety. Always depended on to produce

high grade heads of the finest quality. Ships well and remains crisp long after pulling. Inside of heads is blanched to white.

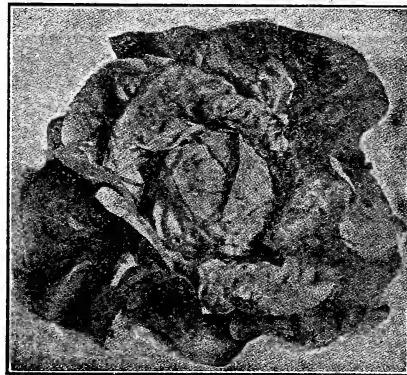
GRAND RAPIDS—Matures in 65 days. A very early non-header. Leaves are crinkled and twisted, rather thick and of a pleasing light green. Well thought of for garnishing and for home use.

COS, or ROMAINE—Matures in eighty days. This distinct type of lettuce is in good demand in most markets. It is a very heavy yielder, producing twice as much as lettuce to the acre. Average yield per acre at Beaufort, S. C., for 3 years was 650 hampers as against 300 of lettuce. Plant almost any time except in summer, usually 12 inches in the row and 18 inches between rows. The outside leaves fold in and develop and in this shaded center are blanched and whitened and made crisp and tender.

CHICKEN LETTUCE—Listed by some as a novelty. It is unlike any other lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a head, but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly covered with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or cut the leaves. In either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called "Chicken Lettuce" and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock, and it can be grown as economically and produces in greater abundance than most any other green crop. One ounce of seed will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume.

POSTPAID PRICES OF LETTUCE ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 Lbs.
Big Boston	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.55
Los Angeles Market	.10	.40	1.00	3.50	16.25
New York, or Wonderful	.05	.25	.70	2.40	10.00
Iceberg	.05	.20	.50	1.65	9.00
California Cream and Butter	.05	.15	.35	1.25	5.50
Deacon Cabbage	.05	.15	.40	1.25	5.50
Grand Rapids	.05	.15	.35	1.25	5.50
Cos, or Romaine	.05	.15	.40	1.35	6.50
Chicken Lettuce	.05	.20	.50	1.50	6.25



Big Boston Lettuce

OKRA, or SOUTHERN GUMBO

Very easily grown vegetable widely used throughout the South. Cultivated for its edible pods which are borne continuously throughout the summer. Our Okra seeds are Georgia grown and therefore the best.

We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. A staple article in itself and a necessity in soups and Creole gumbo. Fine for canning and drying.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 lbs. to 1 acre. Sow late in spring drills 2 ft. apart and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Matures in 75 days. Two weeks earlier than other varieties; produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods 6 to 12 inches long. The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra. It is a dwarf variety.

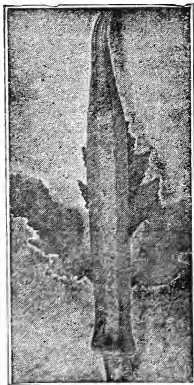
WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE VELVET OKRA—Matures in 85 days. (See illustration.) Has been bred here by an Augusta party for some ten years. Now it is one of the earliest Okras. Was on the market here in Augusta June 9th, selling at \$1.00 per peck. The stalk is usually head high. Each limb carries often 10 to 20 pods, 8 inches long; stalks carrying 100 to 125 pods. This is without doubt the most prolific and the finest of all Okras on the market.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED—Matures in 95 days. New; very prolific; pods are intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very large and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height 5 to 6 feet.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Matures in 90 days. Is a tender, well flavored kind and is extremely prolific.

POSTPAID PRICES OF OKRA ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.
Huffman's Earliest	.05	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Willet's Improved White Velvet	.05	.10	.25	.75	2.75
Perkins' Mammoth Podded	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.65
New Dwarf Green Prolific	.05	.10	.20	.65	2.65



Willet's Improved White Velvet.

BIG MONEY IN ONIONS

One of the most important money crops we have and more acreage is being devoted to it throughout the cotton belt, now since the coming of the boll weevil. Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida are competing very strongly against Texas, the great Southern onion state, and it looks as if the Northeast will be entirely supplied from this section in the future. \$100.00 a bushel is being paid for the best quality of new growers. We do not think it ill to advise those looking for new crops to seriously consider the growing of onions.

GOOD SEEDS—Onion seed growing amounts practically to a science. Unless particular skill is employed and painstaking care used, disastrous results will follow—uneven color, odd shapes, etc.

No other seeds we know of lose their germinating power as quickly as onions, and we therefore warn planters to buy their seeds from dependable seedsmen.

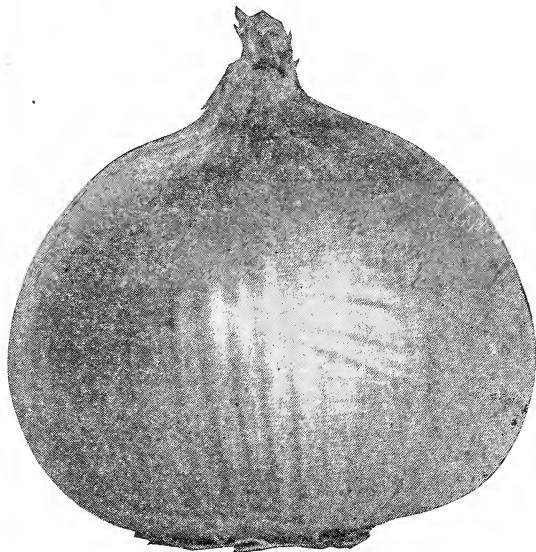
Culture—Onions like sandy loam. Intensive cultivation is important for best results; the soil should be kept loose and soft at all times. Plant the seeds at the rate of 1 ounce to 200 feet of drill, 3 pounds per acre. Or drill the seeds in 3 to 6-inch rows in beds and when the plants are 1-16 to 1-8 inch in diameter set out in 2-foot rows 4 to 6 inches apart.

WHITE PEARL—Matures in 90 days. Very early large white onion, delicate in flavor. Excellent variety for marketing as a green onion. Not a good keeper.

CRYSTAL WAX—Matures in 100 days. This is a pure white Bermuda variety having a splendid waxy appearance; never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Carries well and highly recommended to plant for market purposes.

YELLOW BERMUDA (Sometimes called **White Bermuda**)—Matures in 100 days. The standard market variety; light yellow color; flesh pure white; an excellent keeper and probably more seed of this variety are planted than all others.

PRIZE TAKER—(See illustration.) Matures in 110 days. The largest and the handsomest onion in cultivation. It is a Spanish strain and the color of the outside skin is rich yellow; the flesh is white, crisp, mild and sweet. Prize Taker will stay in marketable condition from 3 to 6 months after gathering if properly stored.



Prize Taker Onion.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Matures in 120 days. This is the longest keeping onion. Cases are known where onions of this variety have kept 8 and 10 months after being harvested. Skin is a bright reddish brown, a little darker than Prize Taker; flesh white, crisp, mild and sweet. We strongly recommend it for commercial planting.

WHITE SILVERSKIN, or PORTUGAL—(See illustration.)
Matures in 110 days. A splendid white onion of good size; measures generally $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. The skin is silvery white; flesh pure white, crisp and well flavored.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Matures in 110 days. In shape it is almost identical to Australian Brown. Skin rich yellow, between Prize Taker and Australian Brown. This is the principal yellow onion set variety for commercial purposes.

RED WETHERSFIELD—Matures in 110 days. A beautiful metallic-red skinned, globular, medium sized onion of splendid keeping qualities. The flesh is white tinged with red. It is an onion of very strong flavor, being more pungent than any other variety.



White Silverskin, or Portugal Onion.

ONION SETS—Illinois Grown

(32 Pounds to Bushel)

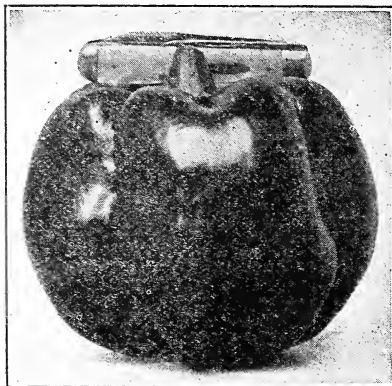
Planting Onion Sets is recommended for small planters and truckers. As a matter of fact, there is a distinct advantage to planting the sets; a saving of 30 to 60 days. In the set you have the plant already established and growing, simply a matter of setting them out as you would onion plants. **There is a vast difference in onion sets.** Plant "Only the Best" regardless of cost. Prices and varieties tabulated below. Plant at the rate of 1 quart to 40 feet; 8 to 10 bushels to the acre, 4 inches in the row, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Pearl and Bermuda Sets can only be supplied in the Fall.

Prices on Onion Seeds and Sets

Variety	FINEST SEEDS GROWN POSTPAID						Illinois Grown Onion Sets, 32 Lbs. to the Bushel. Postpaid		
	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.			
White Pearl .....	.05	.25	.75	2.60	12.80	25.50			
Crystal Wax .....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	17.00	33.50			
Yellow Bermuda .....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	12.00	23.50			
Prize Taker .....	.05	.20	.60	2.10	9.50	18.25	1 qt.	2 qts.	1 pk.
Australian Brown .....	.05	.20	.65	2.05	9.25	18.00	.35	.60	1.95
White Portugal or Silverskin .....	.05	.25	.75	2.60	12.00	23.50	.35	.60	1.95
Yellow Globe Danvers .....	.05	.15	.45	1.75	8.50	16.50	.35	.60	1.90
Red Wethersfield .....	.05	.15	.45	1.75	8.50	16.50	.35	.60	1.95

Write for prices on Onion Sets in Large Amounts.

WILLET'S PEPPERS



Bull Nose

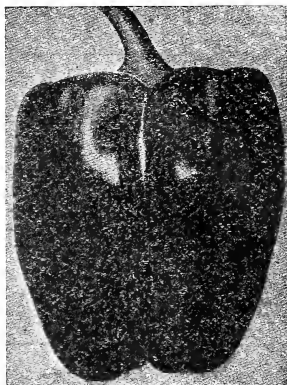
A light, warm soil, heavy in humus and one that will not dry out quickly seems to be the best for peppers. In some parts of Florida and South Georgia they are raised on a large scale for Northern shipping, where good prices are paid for them. Peppers are divided into two classes, the hot and the mild. Hot peppers are used entirely for making pepper vinegar and for seasoning.

Culture—Sprinkle seeds in well prepared seed beds or boxes during February and March. If possible it is better to remove the plants when they begin to leaf and put them in individual pots until time for setting out. Do not allow plants to become too damp. In May or when danger of cool weather is past set plants 15 inches apart in 2½ foot rows. Cultivate well and fertilize with well rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer. 1 oz. for 300 plants. In Florida plant from September to January.

ROYAL KING—Matures in 150 days. A new meritorious variety. Peppers are large, uniform and very sweet. Meat is thick and crisp, retaining its freshness a long time after being picked. The bushes are stocky and grow to about 2½ feet. Never affected by drought. The best for Northern shipping. It is very prolific, bearing its unusually fine fruit in quantity and produces a great uniformity in size and shape. The fruiting season is long and it will be found to bear long after other varieties have ceased.

RUBY KING—Matures in 140 days. A very large mild sort. Skin is sleek, deep green, turning scarlet at maturity. Meat is thick and sweet. May be eaten as you would an apple. Shape is long and slender. Bushes about 3 feet high.

CHINESE GIANT—Matures in 150 days. Probably the largest of all peppers. Fruit 4 inches deep and 4 to 5 inches thick; generally 4 or 5 lobes. Skin is glossy green turning to fiery red when matured. Flesh is thick and sweet. Plants are sturdy.



Chinese Giant (Greatly Reduced)

POSTPAID PRICES OF PEPPERS ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	1 oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.
Royal King .....	.10	.35	.80	2.85	8.50
Ruby King .....	.05	.25	.80	2.85	8.50
Chinese Giant .....	.10	.40	1.35	5.00	14.50
Perfection Pimento .....	.05	.25	.85	3.10	9.00
Bull Nose .....	.05	.25	.85	2.95	8.70
Golden Queen .....	.05	.25	1.25	4.75	14.40
Long Red Cayenne .....	.05	.25	.80	2.85	8.50
Red Chilli .....	.05	.30	1.25	4.75	14.40

PERFECTION PIMENTO—Matures in 130 days. The only canning Pepper for making 'pimento.' Agricultural Department at Washington says that 'Perfection' is the best of all 'pimento' Peppers. Slips skin when heated. Big size. Thick meat. Meat three times thicker than Bell Peppers, and yields 50 per cent more edible product. Few seeds. Sweet flavor like an apple. The mildest of all Peppers and sweet and delicious. Smooth. Scarlet when ripe; yields until frost.

BULL NOSE—Matures in 140 days. Bull Nose or Large Bell, as it is sometimes called, is a nold-time favorite, still very widely in use. It is not as large as some of the other varieties, but in flavor it has no peers. Skin is very glossy, deep green which turns on maturity to bright scarlet.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Matures in 140 days. A very sweet yellow variety. Used largely for stuffed pickles. Meat is thick and of good flavor.

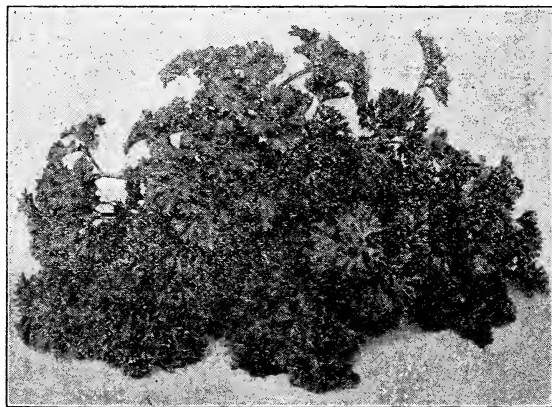
RED CHILLI (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. A small hot variety. Matures at 1½ inches. Popular for making pepper sauce.

LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)—Matures in 145 days. Similar to Chilli, but longer, measures 3 to 4 inches. Like Chilli is used mostly for making pepper sauce.

PARSLEY

Culture—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few days and then sow in rows a foot apart and cover about half an inch. Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Plant Parsley in Florida any time.

For Fall and Winter use sow in August or September. Fall and Winter growing of Parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative price, both at home and in the Northern markets during the Winter and Spring. Ready in 85 to 110 days. For succession, Parsley can be followed May 1st by Collards or Beans; July 15th by Sweet Potato Cuttings.



Champion Moss Curled.

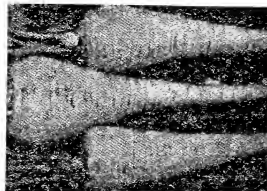
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—(See illustration.) Matures in 70 days. The best and most improved strain. Beautifully curled and crimped and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Matures in 70 days. Very hardy and stronger in flavor than the curled. Not as good for garnishing, but preferred for seasoning because of its superior flavor. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 75c, postpaid.

PARSNIP

A most useful Winter vegetable. The roots can remain in ground and be dug as wanted, or can be stored for use. The nutritive and medicinal qualities are first class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be largely grown, both by private gardeners, truckers and dairymen. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best. Sow in Spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. When 2 inches high thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.



HOLLOW CROWN OR SUGAR—(See illustration.) Matures in 130 days. Roots long, smooth and white. Flesh is firm, sweet and without pithy core. This Parsnip may be left in the ground for weeks without becoming coarse. Price: Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; 4 ozs. 20c; 1 lb. 60c, postpaid.

GARDEN, or ENGLISH PEAS

English Peas have been cultivated since before the Christian era. They are a delicious and extremely popular vegetable, easily grown and come in season at a time when there are very few green foods to be had. The peas are most tender and sweet when eaten within 5 or 6 hours after picking. The ideal soil should be rich and friable (easily crumbled). The principal cultivation should be done before the seeds are planted. Well rotted stable manure is a good fertilizer, but too much is likely to induce a rank growth of vine and fewer peas. Yield 100 bushels per acre. Two pounds plants 100 feet of drill; 90 lbs. to acre.

Culture—Inoculate with *Farmogerm* for *Legumes*. Inoculation not only increases the production, but collects nitrogen for soil improvement. Peas succeed best in light, loamy soil, manured the previous season. Plant smooth varieties in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving taller varieties more room between rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth. For a succession plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked. But when taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. Should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to April, also September. For **Succession**, English Peas can be followed by Bush Beans, May to June, and by Turnips or Rutabagas in July and August; in October by Beets and Onion Sets. In Florida plant from September to March.

FIRST AND BEST—Matures in 40 days; 30 inches high. The earliest pea cultivated. Seed are small, smooth, cream colored. Vines are silver-green. Peas have a good flavor; are sweet and tender. Pods 2½ inches long. Bushes stocky, hardy and upright.

ALASKA—Matures in 45 days; 2 feet high. This is a standard early trucking variety. Peas are smooth, small, light green, a very prolific bearer of small pods in which are four or five peas of very high flavor and quite tender. Pods are straight and bluish green; make a very good appearance and remain fresh and look well. This is considered one of the most satisfactory early peas for market gardeners. Bushes are rather stocky; foliage silvery green and stands the cold well.

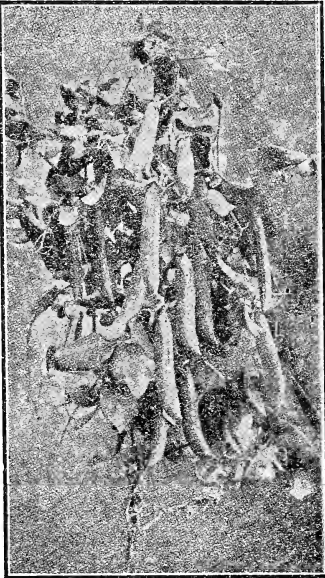
AMEER—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. Sometimes called large podded Alaska. Pods three inches long and slightly curved. Seed are larger and more dented. Probably a little more prolific than Alaska and being ten days later may be planted at the same time for a succession crop. A very desirable pea.

LITTLE MARVEL—Matures in 55 days. Twenty-four inches high. An ideal pea for the home garden; early and enormously productive. Pods are borne in pairs and are about 2½ inches in length, well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. This variety has taken the place of some of the older and better known dwarf wrinkled varieties.

THOMAS LAXTON—Matures in 55 days. Thirty inches high. One of the most prolific bearers. A very sweet, delicious pea, recommended for home gardening or local market. Pods 4 inches long. Dried peas are cream colored, tinted with green and wrinkled. Green pods are well filled out and handsome.

GRADUS—Matures in 65 days. A large wrinkled early pea with a pod nearly as large as Telephone, with large peas, tender, of high table quality and flavor. Quick to germinate, maturing with the earliest sorts and with quick, warm, rich and favorable conditions, a good cropper. Foliage large and luxuriant, pale green. Pods 4 inches long, slightly rounded at the point. Seed large wrinkled, cream color, tinged with green. Height of straw 36 inches. Luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality.

TELEPHONE—Matures in 70 days. Four feet high. Standard main crop wrinkled peas. One of the most prolific bearers of long, straight, round pods which have five to ten peas each. Telephone pea is very highly flavored and tender. It is planted by market gardeners for main crop on account of its tremendous yielding power and the fine appearance of the pods. It is good for shipping to nearby markets.



Sutton's Excelsior.



Willet's Wonder Pea. (See page 3 for description.)

LAXTONIAN—Matures in 60 days. The largest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. A splendid new variety, becoming a favorite of those who grow for the market or for the home garden; might be called a dwarf Gradus pea, having the same delicate flavor of that variety, but is earlier. If you have never grown this pea buy it this season.

DWARF CHAMPION—Matures in 70 days. A very prolific late bush variety of large, uniform, delightfully flavored peas. The bushes are very stocky and are literally covered with pods over a long bearing period. Pods are bluish green, straight, rounded at the end and hold from 4 to 6 plump, juicy, sweet peas. This variety is extremely popular for home gardening because it does not have to be staked and at the same time gives a good heavy yield of first-class tender peas. Many truckers use Dwarf Champion as a main crop and report very good success as a commercial variety.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—Matures in 70 days. The finest of our dwarf peas for private and market gardeners. A dwarf wrinkled pea in front rank for earliness, with larger and handsomer pods than any other variety in this class. Takes place in dwarf class filled by Stratagem and Telephone in later sorts, and by Gradus and Laxtonian in the early class. Vines rugged and strong; require no support. An abundant cropper, frequently producing pods in pairs. Pods about 3 inches long, broad, straight, well-filled to the end. Seed pale green, wrinkled, medium large. Height of straw 15 inches.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Matures in 90 days. This is a very hardy, vigorous variety. The bushes are prolific and bear a quantity of pods three inches long. This is a late or main crop variety.

	—PREPAID—					—NOT PREPAID—		
	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.	15 lbs.	15 lbs.	30 lbs.	60 lbs.
Willet's Wonder .....	.20	.40	.75	3.00	7.50	6.25	12.50	24.50
First and Best.....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.35	4.50	8.90
Alaska .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.40	4.80	9.50
Ameer .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.35	4.50	8.90
Little Marvel .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.40	4.80	9.50
Thomas Laxton .....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	3.10	2.55	5.10	10.10
Gradus .....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	3.10	2.55	5.10	10.10
Telephone .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.40	4.80	9.50
LAXTONIAN .....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	3.10	2.70	5.40	10.70
Dwarf Champion .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	2.55	5.10	10.10
Sutton's Excelsior .....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	3.10	2.55	5.10	10.10
White Marrowfat .....	.10	.20	.35	1.05	2.90	1.80	3.60	7.20

WILLET'S IRISH POTATOES

Crop Insurance—Maine Grown Potatoes produce more uniform tubers, larger crops and are free from scale and other potato disease, in fact, our seed potatoes are carefully examined before leaving the State of Maine by the officials. This protection minimizes the danger of crop losses, and means actual dollars to the planter.

The Irish Potato is one of the most important and widely eaten foods in the world. In many homes they constitute the principal diet and are eaten three times a day the year around. They are probably the nearest thing to a complete balanced ration we have in any one vegetable. No one can question their great economic value, and certainly it behooves all of our farmers as well as our home gardeners in the city to put a large acreage in them this year, above all others.

Importance of Good Seed

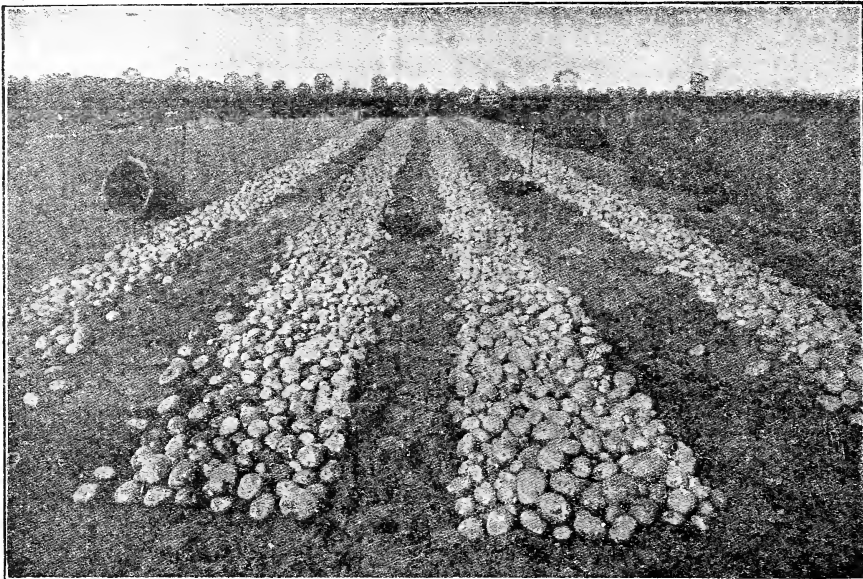
The importance of planting good seed stock cannot be stressed too forcibly. Potatoes that will not do for seed purposes not only cause a complete crop failure, but also a loss of fertilizer and labor. Unfortunately, it is impossible to tell good seed stock from "blind" and diseased by looking at the potato itself. **You must buy from dependable seedsmen; beware of buying from other merchants.** Our seed potatoes are grown in Maine by experts and are sound seed stock, free from disease.

Culture—Plant 1 peck to 125 hills or 10 bushels to the acre. Yields from 90 to 200 bushels per acre. Plantings should be made from February to April.

Cut the potatoes, leaving one or two eyes to each cutting and drop one foot apart in three-foot rows. Commercial fertilizer is better than stable manure, which should not be used at all unless it is well rotted. Most of the working of the soil should be done before the potatoes are planted. Preparation should be thorough. One or two light workings are generally sufficient afterwards.

Prices cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D. Not prepaid.

POTATO DISEASES—For blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture. For Potato Bug—See Insecticide Page—the best preparation, however, being the dusting, 4 pounds per acre of powdered Calcium Arsenate. **Irish Potato Scab**—To one pint formalin add 35 gals. water in a barrel. Soak Potatoes as held in a bag 1½ hours. **Potatoes by Weight**—The law compels us to sell potatoes by weight—bag 150 lbs. Bushel 60 lbs. Peck 15 lbs.



A Field of Irish Cobbler

than reliable seedsmen. The strains that our Cobbler come from produce as high as 350 bushels per acre in Maine.

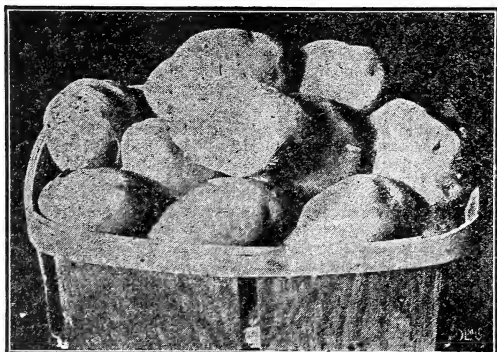
EARLY OHIO—This new early white potato is bound to fill a long-felt need with potato men. It has the quality of Irish Cobbler and the earliness of Rose; is medium size, smooth and oblong, rounded well at the end. Skin is a velvety cream; makes a very handsome appearance; flesh is firm and white and when cooked is mellow and has fine flavor. Our grower declares that it has no equal for table use, surpassing the famous Irish Cobbler even. A strong quality of this potato is the fact that it bears not only prolifically, but remarkably uniform tubers. There are seldom any culls in the field after harvesting the crop. This advantage we consider better than being of the large size, as a uniform potato will bring higher prices than ones of uneven size, and certainly for table use, a potato of medium size is preferable.

EARLY ROSE, SPALDING'S No. 4—Matures in 100 days. This strain of Early Rose is the earliest potato on the market. It is a very popular sort; pink skin, good firm flesh and a good keeper and of excellent table quality; for early market purposes or for Northern shipping we recommend Early Rose as being the most suitable type. Tubers make a good appearance and are easily marketed.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—See illustration. Matures in 110 days. This is a very plump, smooth, pink-skinned potato that is very widely grown throughout the South. It is earlier than Cobbler and more productive than Rose, and therefore fills in between the two. It is grown largely on the Carolina Coast and in South Georgia for Northern shipment, and they are all pleased with the results. Bliss is a good eating potato, being of very high quality.

PRICES OF IRISH POTATOES NOT PREPAID

	Peck	Bushel	10 Pk Sack
Irish Cobbler .....	.85	2.65	5.25
Early Ohio .....	.85	2.65	5.25
Early Rose, Spalding's No. 4.....	.75	2.50	5.00
Early Red Bliss Triumph.....	.75	2.50	5.00



Early Red Bliss Triumph

IRISH COBBLER—Matures in 115 days. This has been the standard white variety for many years, and it is hard to find another that can compare in looks or flavor. The skin is white and smooth; the potato symmetrical; flesh good clear white and mellow when cooked. It is the leading commercial variety and there are more Cobbler grown than all the other kinds put together. There is a vast difference in potato stocks for seed purposes and this difference is reflected in the yield. The best seed potatoes are selected from prolific strains and bred up. This is why it is dangerous to buy seed potatoes from other

Second Crop Potatoes

Same prices and varieties as above.

Fall Crop

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—This is the only dependable potato for Fall planting. It is quite a distinctive type and should be planted during June and July. We are unable to quote prices this far in advance on Lookout Mountains, so will ask those interested in this potato to write to us for quotations later in the season. It is seldom that we can obtain enough of this seed to meet the demand, but we have placed larger contracts this year and unless there is a serious crop failure we will be able to supply our customers with their needs in this line.

SUPERIOR GEORGIA SWEET POTATOES



Pumpkin Yam Sweet Potatoes

Sweet Potatoes have grown to be a very important crop in Georgia. What the Irish potato is in Maine the sweet potato is in this section, and nowhere else is it possible to have as large and satisfactory yields, averaging around 200 bushels per acre. Thousands of carloads are shipped to the Northern markets, where the people are beginning to know the Georgia Sweet Potato as a superior kind for the first time. They have been accustomed to the hard, dry Jersey potato, which, of course, is not in the class with the Pumpkin Yam or Porto Rico of the South.

There is a wealth of nutriment in sweet potatoes and they are one of our principal food crops, more important to this section than Irish potatoes, and not only are they valuable for human consumption, but they have also great economic value for stock feeding. There is nothing better for fattening hogs and they give a particular sweetness to the meat which is delightful.

Plant the draws from April until June at the rate of eight thousand per acre, usually in 4-foot rows, 18 inches apart in the row. For bedding use small whole potatoes.

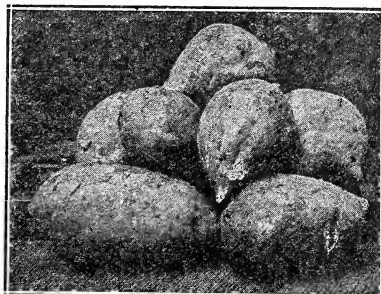
Prices: Cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

PORTO RICO—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. Comparatively new, sweet, rich golden-yellow flesh with pink skin; makes very large tubers and when cooked is always soft and sugary. Porto Rico is the earliest of all varieties and the greatest favorite with commercial growers. This is doubtless the most prolific sort, yielding around 200 bushels per acre. It has great keeping qualities and if stored in a dry cool place will last through

the winter, furnishing a most excellent and nutritious food that may be prepared in many ways. Porto Rico is especially indicated for "candied potatoes" on account of the quantity of saccharine it contains. The leaves of the plant have red veins and are distinguishable from other varieties.

PUMPKIN YAMS—See illustration. Matures in 75 days. A very famous standard golden-yellow meated variety, popular throughout the South; skin smooth and clear pink in color; flesh is sweet and soft when cooked; tubers grow very large, averaging 2 1-4 pounds each. Before the introduction of Porto Rico this was the most popular Southern variety and still is in many locations. It is a splendid keeper and retains its moisture a long time. It is hard to distinguish between this and Porto Rico in flavor after being cooked.

NANCY HALL—Matures in 60 days. A very early prolific yellow potato, semi-bunch in habit. Skin is golden-yellow or pumpkin shade; the flesh is the same color, but lacks the softness of Porto Rico and Pumpkin Yam when cooked. Many people do not like the soft fleshed varieties and for them Nancy Hall is the potato. It has good flavor and does not lose its firmness after being cooked. For planting in yards or where there is not much running space we recommend Nancy, as it has a semi-bunch vine. It is a poor land potato, producing more tonnage than others on inferior, played-out lands. This makes it a valuable hogging sort, for which it is well suited on account of its fine keeping qualities. May be left in the ground a long time, but it is preferable to dig and store in dry, cool houses.



Porto Rico Sweet Potatoes

PRICES ON TRUE-TO-NAME SWEET POTATO DRAWS AND BEDDING TUBERS

VARIETY	2 bus. Sacks select bedding potat's	SWEET POTATO DRAWS							SWEET POTATO DRAWS						
		April to May 15th from Florida Beds							May 15th through June from Augusta Beds						
		Postpaid				Express Collect			Postpaid				Express Collect		
		100	300	500	1,000	1,000	5,000	10,000	100	300	500	1,000	1,000	5,000	10,000
Porto Rico	\$4.50	50c	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$12.25	\$20.00	45c	\$1.15	\$1.85	\$2.80	\$2.25	\$10.00	\$17.50
Pumpkin Yam	4.50	50c	1.25	2.00	3.00	2.50	12.25	20.00	45c	1.15	1.85	2.80	2.25	10.00	17.50
Nancy Hall	4.50	50c	1.25	2.00	3.00	2.50	12.25	20.00	45c	1.15	1.85	2.80	2.25	10.00	17.50

PUMPKINS WILL FEED YOUR STOCK

Culture—Plant April 15th to June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Cultivate till vines get strong and then thin out, leaving two or three in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Slug Shot or ashes. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 lbs. one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food.

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—See illustration. This is the largest pumpkin in existence, often reaches 60 to 80 pounds in weight. A good shipper and excellent for pies and sauces. There is a very good demand in city markets for this handsome fruit and as a stock feed it is unexcelled. Skin is deep orange color; rind very thick; meat is firm and keeps almost indefinitely.



Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.

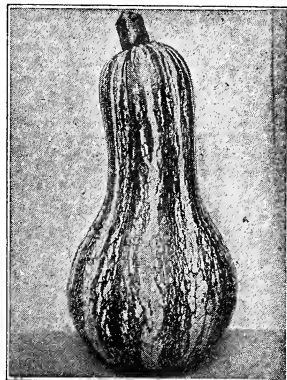
STRIPED CUSHAW—See illustration. Skin a mottled green and white. The most prolific of all pumpkins and doubtless the finest keeper. May be gathered and stored in barns or other places and kept through the winter. For pies this is probably the best variety on account of its excellent flavor.

SEMINOLE PUMPKIN—A comparatively new pumpkin, originated in Florida. Quite hardy and a rank grower. The vines are very aggressive and will grow up a tree. One grower tells us that a single vine spread over an area of 50 feet and made 135 pumpkins and that from one acre he gathered 25 wagon loads. The color is light yellow running to gray. Besides being very prolific it keeps almost indefinitely, remaining in the field as long as six months without injury. Plant in corn fields or in the open, three seeds in hills 10 feet apart each way.

FIELD PUMPKIN—The regular Field Pumpkin that is grown for stock feeding is rather coarse for table use, for which purpose we recommend the other varieties listed on this page. Planted in corn fields, pumpkins make a very large yield with practically no expense.

POSTPAID PRICES OF PUMPKINS

	Pkt.	1/2 oz.	oz.	1-4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin.....	.05	—	.15	.45	1.10	5.30
Striped Cushaw .....	.05	—	.10	.45	1.15	4.95
Seminole Pumpkin .....	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.50	—
Field Pumpkin	—	—	.05	.20	.50	2.20



Striped Cushaw

RADISH—THE 21-DAY ROOT CROP

Rapidly maturing root crop for which there is a ready market throughout the winter and early spring. Radishes do best in cool weather. They require practically no cultivation and will grow well in any soil. They are most tender when grown quickly. 1 ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds per acre.

Culture—Work the soil deeply until it is light and add well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. Sow thinly in rows two feet apart and pull as they begin to mature, using largest ones, thereby making room for others to develop. May be planted between lettuce, beets and other crops. They are out of the way in 20 to 35 days.

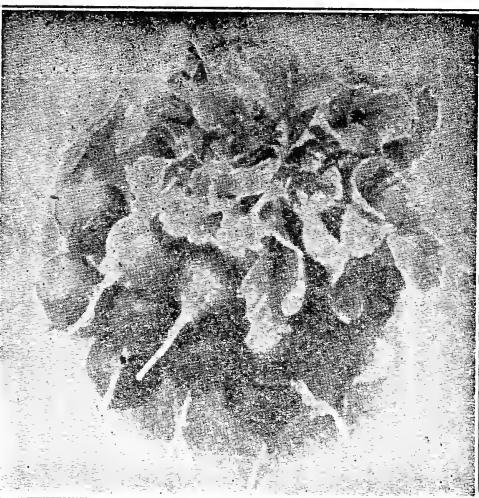
WILLET'S WHITE GLACIER—Matures in 25 days. A new large white Radish; crisp and never pithy. May be planted any time during winter and spring. Stands cold well. Sliced or cut in cubes it is fine for salad combinations.

WHITE ICICLE—Matures in 30 days. A long white variety. Skin is white and smooth, almost transparent; meat is crisp and without core. Will hold ten days without becoming pithy. A favorite for home use or market.

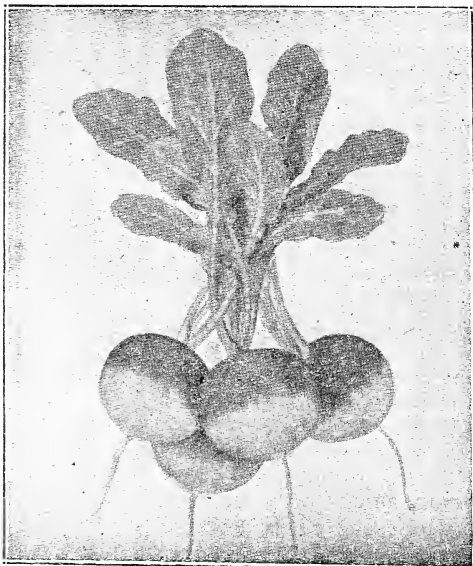
FRENCH BREAKFAST—Matures in 28 days. Olive-shaped; scarlet skin with white tip. Flesh crisp and flavor good; a good marketing kind.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Matures in 20 days. The earliest forcing variety. Globular or turnip-shaped; skin scarlet. Good, firm; no core. Grown largely by truckers for earliest market. It has a good appearance and sells well.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP—Matures in 28 days. Globe-shaped with deep scarlet skin, the lower part of which blends to pure white. Will remain in the ground longer than most varieties before becoming pithy. Fine flavor; crisp; uniform. The best all purpose radish. A favorite market variety.



Scarlet Turnip White-Tipped



Early Scarlet Turnip

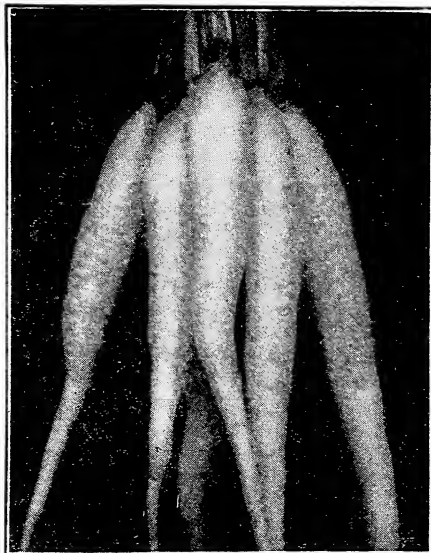
HALF LONG—Matures in 30 days. Scarlet skin. Intermediate size, between Turnip radish and Long Scarlet. Very good quality.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—Matures in 30 days. For those who prefer a long red skinned radish, with a white tip, this is it. 5 or 6 inches long. Does not make much top.

CHINESE ROSE (Winter)—Matures in 60 days. For fall and winter use. 5 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Crisp; good keeper. Inclined to be pungent.

LARGE BLACK SPANISH—Matures in 70 days. Grayish-black skin; white meat. Extremely hardy and remains crisp in the ground longer than other varieties. Flavor is distinctive.

NOTE—Radishes are one of the most profitable crops now for truckers; always in demand and markets are seldom over supplied.



White Icicle Radish



Long Scarlet Short Top Radish

POSTPAID PRICES OF RADISHES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
Willet's White Glacier	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	16.25
White Icicle	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.60
French Breakfast	.05	.10	.25	.95	4.60
Extra Early Scarlet Turnip	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.60
Scarlet Turnip White Tipped	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.60
Half Long	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.60
Long Scarlet Short Top	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.60
Chinese Rose (Winter)	.05	.10	.25	.95	4.60
Large Black Spanish	.05	.10	.25	.95	4.60

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, for SALAD

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or broadcast in August, September and October; 20 pounds to acre.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year except summer. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high above the bud and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut several times. No other plant makes such a world of greens and such cheap greens. Price, packet, 5c; 4 ounces 10c; pound 25c; 5 pounds \$1.00, postpaid.

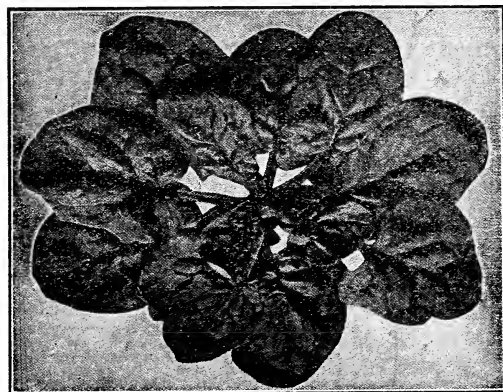
SPINACH—IDEAL GREENS

Spinach is one of the easiest made and earliest of salad crops. The leaves are more tender and less bitter than "turnip greens," in fact, they are considered by many the choicest of all, and around New York and most other Eastern points there is comparatively little demand for other kinds of greens. The truckers of Norfolk, Va., Florida and South Georgia grow it in great quantities for Northern shipping as well as local marketing. In certain sections through Central Georgia groups of farmers have gone quite extensively into spinach growing this year and expect to plant larger acreage next season.

Culture—Plant January 15th to April. One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to the acre. Germinates badly—takes 10 days to two weeks. Ready in 60 to 70 days. Soak seed over night before planting.

For Succession, Spinach can be followed by Bush Squash from April 1st to April 15th; and by bush or pole Snapbeans for late crop from July 15th to August 1st.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—Matures in 40 days. (See illustration.) Most widely planted spinach in cultivation. This has been the principal commercial variety for a great many years and nothing has yet come to take its place. The crispness, handsome deep green appearance and excellent keeping qualities makes it invaluable for shipping purposes; many growers throughout the South, especially on the Carolina Coast and Florida, ship hundreds and hundreds of hampers to New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities and find it very profitable.



New Zealand Spinach.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Unlike other Spinach. Edible 10 times longer than other Spinach. When broken off, it sends out fresh growth. Plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary Spinach, thus giving 15 to 20 times the edible material. Foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant, and leaves are covered with water globules. Can be cut through hottest summer months, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant shallow February 15th to May (soak the seed before planting), 1 ounce to 100 feet of drill, 10 pounds to the acre. Is delicate as Asparagus.

POSTPAID PRICES OF SPINACH

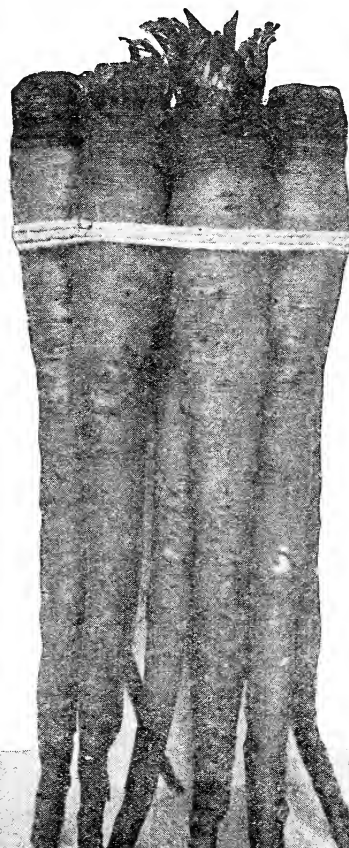
	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4-lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Bloomsdale Savoy .....	.05	.10	.20	.55	2.50	4.75
Long Standing .....	.05	.10	.20	.50	2.45	4.65
Broad Leaf Flanders .....	.05	.10	.20	.50	2.45	4.65
New Zealand .....	.10	.15	.40	1.20		



Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach.

LONG STANDING—Matures in 50 days. Deep green, rather elongated smooth leaves of fine quality and decided crispness. Somewhat later than Bloomsdale Savoy, but said to be more prolific and has the ability to stand in the field for a long time without going to seed. Will stand considerable heat without losing its fresh, saleable appearance.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—Matures in 50 days. A choice broad-leaved, crisp variety possessing all the good qualities of Bloomsdale Savoy, except earliness; dwarf and compact and a heavy yielder. Most growers plant this variety at the same time they do Bloomsdale, or one week later for a succession. Splendid for a main crop and unexcelled for home use. It is a good shipper.



Sandwich Island Salsify

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER

This is a very valuable crop from a standpoint of food contents and also as an appetizing table dish. Throughout Europe and in the North Salsify is a staple vegetable and is raised in a large way. Why this is not the case in the South we do not know, but it is gratifying to notice the great popularity it is beginning to enjoy in the large Southern cities, and, in fact, wherever it is known. The peculiar and very agreeable flavor is unlike any other and when boiled and creamed or served in fritters it makes a very enjoyable dish, almost like oysters in taste. In soups and stews it tends to flavor admirably. The roots have wonderful keeping qualities; may be stored away in a dry place and kept throughout the winter.

Culture—Sow in February or March in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in July and August, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established. Market October to March 15th. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds one acre. Germinates within 1 or 2 weeks.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—Matures 110 days. (See illustration.) The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1-4 lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.45.

NOTE—Try each year some new vegetable or field seed you have never planted before. You will often find the most valuable thing that for years you have overlooked.

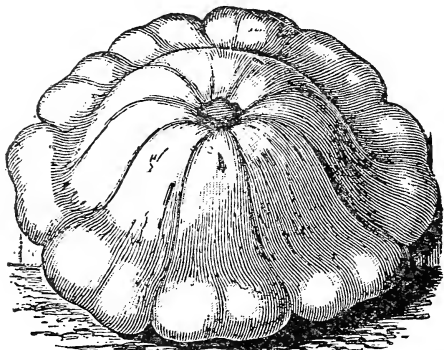
WILLET'S SQUASH

Squash is a quick growing vegetable and does best in sandy loam. It is strictly a hot weather plant and should not be planted until all danger of cool temperature is past. April, May and June are the principal squash planting months in the cotton belt, while in Florida successful plantings are made in February and March and again in August for the fall crop.

While Golden Summer Crookneck is the principal running commercial variety and White Bush the main bush sort, there are other equally desirable varieties that should be more extensively grown.

Culture—After frost is past, plant in a warm well pulverized, rich soil, April to August. 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Apply Slug Shot or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, 1 ounce to 100 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready 70 to 80 days. Market May, through fall and winter.

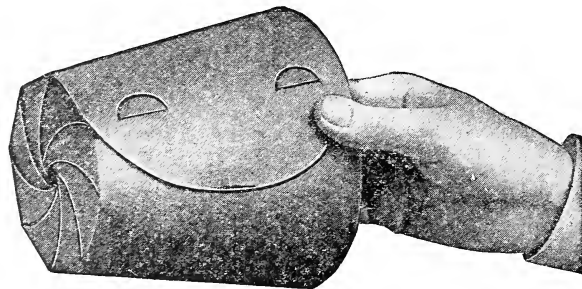
EARLY WHITE BUSH—Matures in 65 days. The earliest of all squashes. Fruit round, edges scalloped, skin smooth and creamy white. Has been the main white sort for twenty-odd years. Grown in quantity for early market by Florida and Carolina truckers. About eight inches in diameter.



Mammoth White Bush.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW—Matures in 70 days. A distinct variety; skin smooth; a dark green or pale green mottled over yellow. The fruit is best when 8 to 10 inches long; very popular among the Italians. Looks like an overgrown cucumber. Sliced and fried, can't be told from Egg Plant. Boiled like White Squash, they are a drier, sweeter dish. A fine Summer Squash. Plant up to August. An excellent new Squash. Have long vines, and should be given 8 feet between hills.

BOSTON MARROW—Matures in 125 days. The best known and most popular kind around New York. Flesh is undoubtedly of the most highly flavored and most palatable kind. Excellent for winter keeping and a dandy shipper. Large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow.



The Big Money Crop

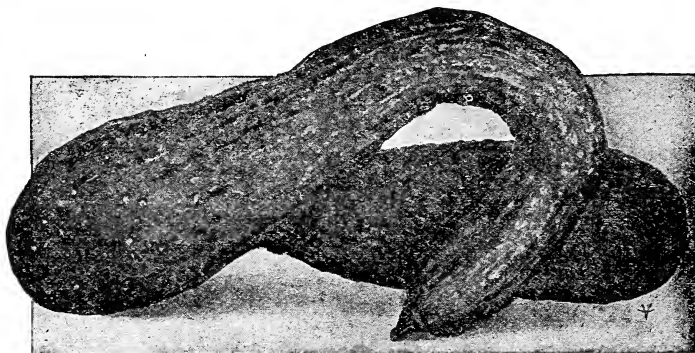
It is not "What is the best money crop?" but rather "Which one is more suitable for the conditions on my farm?" There is money in all of them, but it takes industrious, persistent work to get it out. As an example, let us cite the case that has come under our observation, of a negro of Beech Island, S. C., who for the past three years has averaged \$300.00 per year net in his sales of green sugar crowder peas. He runs a general farm, too. These peas he has sold in a retail way in Augusta, Ga., and with the money thus gained he recently bought a little farm of his own, which he says "sugar crowders will pay for in full by next year."



Hubbard Squash.

EARLY GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—See illustration. Matures in 70 days. This is the principal running squash for Southern markets. The demand for it is always good. Summer Crookneck is the finest flavored squash of the summer varieties. The fruit grows to be about 15 inches long and should be picked from the vine when first matured as they are inclined to become hard when old. Crookneck is more prolific than the bush varieties; bears throughout the summer.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—Matures in 70 days. Of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits, with scalloped edges. Stays tender a long time. Used some for Northern shipping, but not as much as Early White Bush. A home garden variety; fruit measures frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter; skin is warted.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash.

HUBBARD—(See illustration.) Matures in 125 days. The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is green, occasionally weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color is bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, being a better summer dish than White Bush. Makes finest Squash pies.

POSTPAID PRICES ON SQUASH.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs	10 lbs
Early White Bush.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85	9.75
Early Golden Sum. Crookneck.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85	9.75
Mammoth White Bush.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.85	9.75
Cocozelle or Italian Marrow.....	.10	.25	.80	2.95	—	—
Boston Marrow.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	—	—
Hubbard.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	—	—

Neponset Paper Flower Pots

These strong paper pot sars suitable for growing all kinds of bedding plants, early vegetable plants, etc. Tomatoes, egg-plants and pepper plants can be planted in the small sizes in February and grow in those until danger of frost is over. The pot and plant are then set in the ground without disturbing the roots and the growth continues unchecked. Growing in pots has a great advantage over planting in boxes and uprooting them to transplant, which is bound to seriously check the growth of the tender roots. Prices, Postpaid:

Size.	12 for	50 for	100 for	500 for
2½ inch .....	.20	.50	.85	4.00
3 inch .....	.25	.75	1.25	6.00
3½ inch .....	.30	.85	1.50	7.00
4 inch .....	.35	1.05	1.95	9.00

WILLET'S BIG-CROP TOMATOES

The importance of Tomatoes as a crop can hardly be overestimated. Between the truckers, market gardeners, canners and home gardeners it is safe to say that as much cultivation is given this one vegetable as is given almost any other two, therefore it is very important that a wide range of varieties be handled and accurately described, that each purchaser may find the most suitable variety for his needs and particular use—whether he be trucker or backyard gardener. We have given a great deal of time to this selection, and are proud of the list we offer. Our seeds are from the most dependable growers of Tomato seeds.

Culture—Sow in late February in hotbeds; transplant after frost. Rows 4 to 5 feet, 3 feet in drill. Pinch off laterals and confine fruit to stem. Tie to a stake; or for a large acreage use the inverted V trellis system. For a fall crop are valuable for ripe or green fruit. Sow about June 1st for August 1st planting out, and for October crop. 1 ounce for 1,000 plants. Just before frost hang up the stalk and the green fruit will ripen. For Tomato blight spray with Bordeaux Mixture mixed with a resin soap. For Tomato worm, take 1 gallon Bordeaux Mixture and 1 ounce Arsenate of Lead and spray on the plants. Wash fruit before eating. Plant Tomatoes in Florida September to January.

JUNE PINK—Matures in 125 days. The illustration of Earliana represents correctly this variety. A recently introduced pink skinned tomato noted for its extreme earliness, handsome smooth appearance and the splendid flavor and firmness of its flesh. It is very similar to Earliana in everything but color, Earliana being bright red and June Pink a lavender or purplish pink. The seed chamber is small and the flesh is thick. Many people prefer a pink skinned tomato, and for this reason leading growers everywhere divide their early crop between this and Earliana to meet the demands for both kinds. As a home garden tomato, we strongly indorse June Pink, and the toughness of its skin identifies it as a splendid shipper.

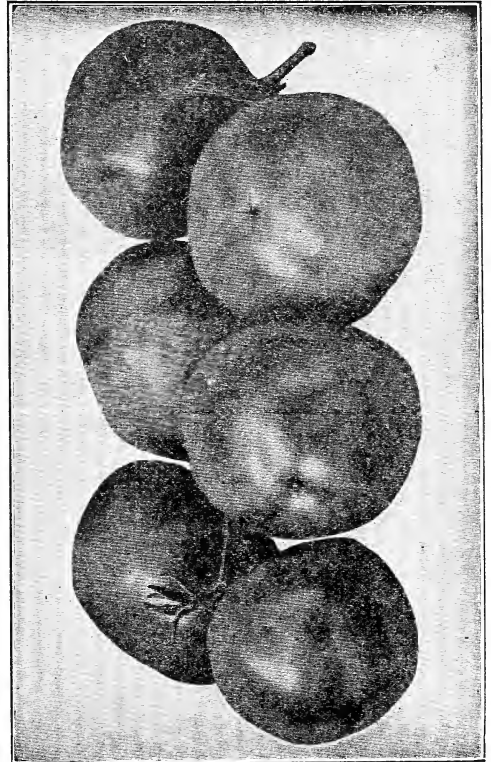
SPARKS' EARLIANA—(Bright Red.) Matures in 125 days. (See illustration.) Except in color, this is practically the same as June Pink Tomato. Earliana is largely grown for the early market. In the tomato-growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Our truckers here believe this to be our best Tomato. Grows big (12 ounces often) and prolific; three or four often in bunches. Smooth, round, red; no ridges.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Matures in 120 days. Stalk is that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls; Tomato round, dark red; small core and small seed cells. Large shipments were made weighing over a pound each, 12 to a basket and 72 to a crate. It has been thoroughly tried out. Boggs, of Delaware, and Pedrick, of New Jersey, Tomato experts, declare this to be the earliest tomato, ripening with them June 5th to June 15th, and earlier than Earliana. Ripe tomatoes in latitude as high as Delaware by June 3d. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here for years. One trucker here marketed 46 Huffman Tomatoes from early June to August 15th from one plant.

BONNY BEST—Matures in 130 days. Vines grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are more stocky than either Earliana or Huffman's Earliest. The foliage is very heavy and assists in shading the fruit, thereby preventing burning. Fruits are borne in clusters of from 3 to 5, and the tomatoes themselves weigh 5 to 6 ounces, are globe shaped, smooth skinned, solid red up to the stem and do not crack. Bonny Best is an improved strain by selection of Chalk's Early Jewel, which we do not list because it is so far surpassed by Bonny Best in every respect. In New Jersey and throughout Pennsylvania it has practically taken the place of Earliana, although there are many of course who stick to that variety. Bonny Best is an excellent shipper and always looks good. This is doubtless in a large way responsible for the popularity it has with truckers and shippers. The meat is good, very thick and little or no seed chamber.

THE BEST TOMATO ON EARTH

If you want to plant the finest tomato on earth—the one that will bear throughout the summer, regardless of drought—the one that is as fine to taste as well as beautiful to look at, plant WILLET'S TOMITREE TOMATO. See page 3 for full description.



Sparks Earliana.

Postpaid Prices of Tomatoes on This Page

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	1 lb.	3 lbs.
June Pink .....	.05	.35	1.20	4.40	12.50
Earliana .....	.05	.25	.90	3.00	8.25
Huffman's Earliest ....	.10	.45	1.40	4.50	12.75
Bonny Best .....	.05	.25	.90	3.00	8.25

Tomato Plants

We can supply Earliana, Stone, Ponderosa, Beauty or Acme from March 15th until June. As a rule the shipping of tomato plants over long distance is not practical because of the comparative tenderness of the young plants. However, within a radius of 200 or 300 miles of Augusta we very seldom have any losses in shipments because we exercise great care in packing them and select only the most robust specimens. Our earliest plants are of course greenhouse grown, but are not forced with high temperature, as this induces a tender, rapid growth; on the contrary, our plants are grown and hardened in cool houses, thus insuring a sturdy stocky growth. We cannot be responsible as to plants while in transit and therefore only accept plant orders on this condition.

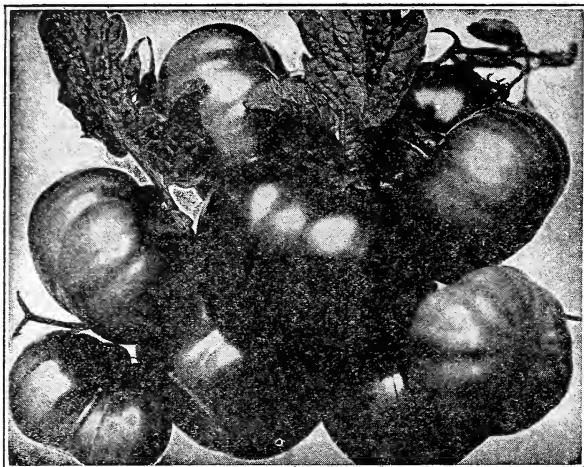
Prices, Postpaid: 25 plants for 45c; 50 plants for 70c; 100 plants, \$1.25. Write for price on plants in 1,000 lots f. o. b. South Georgia and Florida.

Plants of TOMITREE Tomato—(See p. 3 for description.) Extra stocky. 1 doz. 35c; 2 doz. 50c, postpaid.



Huffman's Earliest Tomato.

WILLET'S ARE SUPERIOR TOMATOES



Ponderosa Tomato.

STONE—Matures in 130 days. The most popular of all medium sized tomatoes. The fruit is of good size, perfectly smooth skin; an excellent shipping sort. It is a little late for Northern shipping, 10 to 20 days later than the extra early varieties, but is a great deal more prolific and has a much longer bearing period. For home market Stone is hard to beat to follow Earliana or Bonny Best. As a canning tomato it ranks with the very first. It is an old standard tomato and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

ACME—Matures in 135 days. Pinkish purple variety of medium sized fruit which is borne in clusters of 3 to 5. Acme is very firm and the meat is thick and of good flavor. Inside color deep red. The variety enjoys wide popularity, especially for home market use. It is very prolific and bears until frost.

RED ROCK—Matures in 130 days. A very good large red tomato. Not quite as firm as Stone or Acme for medium late planting and therefore not as valuable for commercial planting. Is recommended for home use because of its superior flavor.

GEORGIA FAVORITE—(See illustration.) Matures in 135 days. A great main crop tomato. Purplish-red color. Fruit very large and handsome, and is a great favorite in all markets where quality counts. Skin is smooth and tough; never cracks open. Favorite is an excellent shipper and on account of its great solidity or firmness, is a favorite with canners. Flavor is not acid like some; very mild and mellow. For table use it cannot be beat. Does not have green or white core, and slices beautifully. Hotels and restaurants prefer it for salads and serving sliced on lettuce.

PONDEROSA—Matures in 150 days. The largest tomato in existence. Very often 2 pounds; immense in size; a veritable curiosity. A large solid mass of meaty, succulent flesh to each tomato. Irregular fruited variety; vine very tall and fruit very solid and purplish carmine color. We saw last summer one single bunch of Ponderosa containing six ripe tomatoes and the bunch weighing 4½ pounds; was grown as tied to stakes.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—Matures in 130 days. Extra good all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape, permitting a greater number of slices from a single fruit than any other variety. The plants are vigorous, making a large spreading and slightly upright growth. Very hardy and not as subject to blight as some varieties. Fruit always smooth and of medium size. Very productive, the plants making many short joints, each supporting a large cluster of fruit. A remarkably good keeper and carries well. A great favorite with the shippers.

SMALL FRUITED, or PICKLING TOMATOES

Mature in 135 days. These are immensely productive and are very delicious for preserving. Make excellent salad or may be used for marmalade. Every home gardener should try a few of these. They are the oldest variety of tomato known.

RED PLUM—Attractive small fruits of bright scarlet color; sweet in flavor. Fine for pickles and preserves.

RED PEAR—Fruit bright red. Distinctly pear shaped. Rich and distinct in flavor; fine for "tomato figs."

YELLOW PLUM—Size and shape just like a plum. Bright lemon yellow. Mild flavor

MARVEL WILT-RESISTANT TOMATO—Matures in 135 days. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture after years of experimentation. They claim it to be a wilt-resistant tomato of large size, smooth red skin, fine flavor and very prolific. It has been tested on wilt-infested lands throughout the United States during the past few years with gratifying results. Certainly a wilt-resistant tomato with these qualities is very welcome, especially in this section, and it will mean a great deal to truckers and gardeners who have been compelled to abandon this profitable crop because their land was infested with wilt. At all events it is well worth trying, and we feel that the U. S. Agricultural Department has done good work in bringing out this variety.

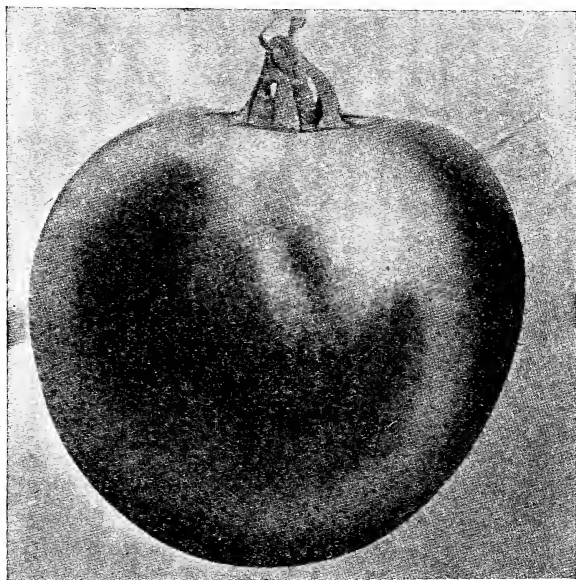
DWARF CHAMPION—Matures in 140 days. Dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of purplish carmine color. In largest use by truckers to save stakes and trellises.

WILLET'S TOMITREE—The best main crop tomato on earth. See page 3.

WILLETS GOLDEN PONDEROSA—Matures in 145 days. A new delightful delicate flavored tomato. Should be grown by everyone; weighs often 2 pounds. Immense size. Exquisite individual flavor, unlike red tomatoes. Tender and delicious when ripe and eaten with spoon with powdered sugar. A decorative is made with a dish of red and this golden yellow tomato.

POSTPAID PRICES TOMATOES ON THIS PAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	3 Lbs.
Stone .....	.05	.25	.90	2.95	8.40
Acme .....	.05	.25	.90	2.95	8.40
Red Rock .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.25	9.55
Georgia Favorite .....	.10	.50	1.35	4.00	11.25
Ponderosa .....	.10	.40	1.25	4.50	11.85
Livingston's Globe .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50	10.65
Dwarf Champion .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50	10.40
Willet's Golden Ponderosa.....	.15	.60	1.50	5.00	14.00
Marvel Wilt Resistant.....	.15	.60	1.50	5.00	14.00



Georgia Favorite.

YELLOW PEAR—Very attractive small fruit of typical pear shape. Plants are very productive. They are sweet and delicious. Make excellent salad or may be used in marmalade.

POSTPAID PRICES OF PICKLING TOMATOES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	3 Lbs.
Red Plum .....	.10	.35	1.20	4.35	13.90
Red Pear .....	.10	.45	1.45	5.25	15.65
Yellow Plum .....	.05	.35	1.20	4.35	13.90
Yellow Pear .....	.10	.45	1.45	5.25	15.65

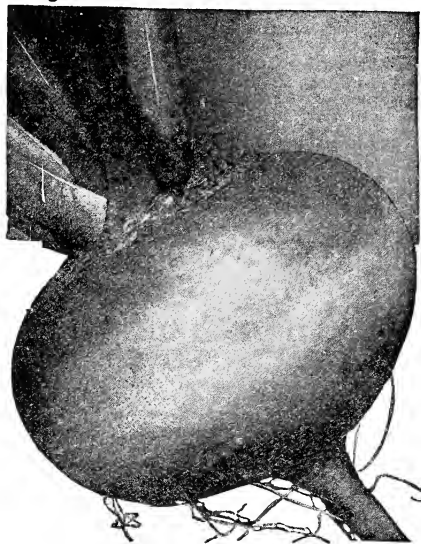
TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Next to Potatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas are perhaps our most important root crop. They have great economical value to Agriculture both for human and stock feeding purposes. No other crop we can think of will stand the abuse and neglect that they will. For human consumption, the tops are eaten as salad and the roots also utilized, boiled or in stew, soups, etc. They are highly nutritious and show high contents in analysis. In the market there is always a good demand for high-grade Turnips at profitable prices.

Culture—Plant January to March. Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise will become tough and bitter. For spring the Milans, Strap Leaf (Flat Dutch and Purple Top), Globe and Salad Turnips, are best. For regular crop, sow varied sorts July to November. Sow either broadcast or in drills, 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Some sow 15 pounds of Crimson Clover and one pound of Turnip Seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather Turnips early in winter and graze clover through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. We import tremendous amounts of highest grade foreign seeds, and are heavy contractors of American grown types, and heavy contractors, too, especially of Southern grown varieties. One packet for 50-foot drill. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills; 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Matures in 45 days. The Earliest Flat Turnip there is. Strictly first class in all respects. The finest table turnip on the market; most tender and the sweetest of all; medium size, average 3 inches in diameter. Strongly recommended as the spring turnip and largely planted for early market and home use. Bottom half is white, top half purple.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Matures in 45 days. Identical to Purple Top Milan, except that it is solid white throughout. In some sections white turnips are preferred, especially in the Northeast. The sweetest white turnip



Extra Early White Milan.

cultivated, and we strongly recommend both of the Milans.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Matures in 50 days. One of the very finest flat turnips for all purposes, doubtless the most popular white Southern turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white; meat is firm, sweet and tender; never has a core. Planted largely for both fall and spring use. Tops are strapped. Is best when about 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

WHITE EGG—Matures in 50 days. Elongated or egg-shaped turnip. Skin is smooth and pure white. Always finds a ready market, flavor is good; meat tender and mild. Foremost white globe table variety. They are at their best when about 3 inches long, and if picked then and prepared for the table are hard to beat.

MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 60 days. Undoubtedly the most widely grown turnip today. Makes a very handsome appearance which is largely responsible for its popularity. It is a true globe-shaped turnip, white at the tip, gradually deepening to a splendid reddish purple at the top. Skin is smooth. Our strain is a tremendous yielder of very large uniform turnips; meat is solid, but tender and an excellent

Mammoth Red, or Purple Top White Globe.

keeper. For table and market use they should be pulled when about half matured, being tender and sweeter at that time.

COW HORN—Matures in 60 days. Long; white skin blending to deep green top, good size. When pulled young it is a splendid table turnip, being extra sweet and fine grained. Allowed to fully mature it makes a very large tuber, which is extensively used for stock feeding. Grows from 10 to 12 inches long.

POMMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. A mammoth white variety similar in shape to Purple Top White Globe. Often attains a weight of 10 or 12 pounds. The young turnips are finely flavored and very tender, but if allowed to mature they are inclined to grow tough. Strongly indicated for stock feeding for which they are a very valuable crop.

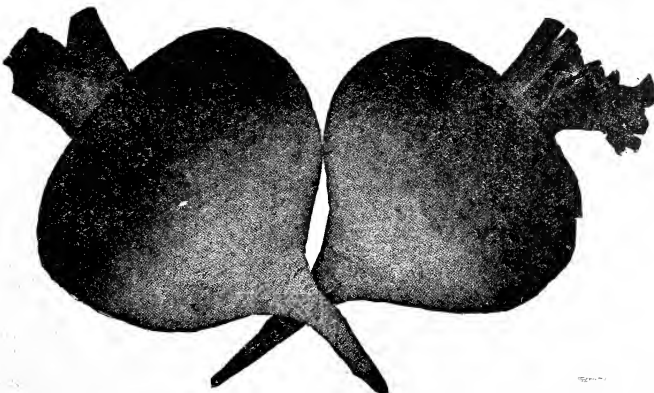
PURPLE TOP STRAPPED LEAF—Matures in 50 days. A splendid Flat Purple Top variety, very early, smooth skinned, shading from white to purple, begins about half-way up. Flesh is pure white, firm and free from hard core. Next to Mammoth Purple Top Globe, this is our best seller, especially for home use. Has practically no top and is therefore not as good for bunching. Very large when fully matured.

YELLOW ABERDEEN—Matures in 65 days. A yellow skin purple top flat turnip. Flesh is yellow, solid and sweet; keeps almost indefinitely; very palatable, and popular throughout the South. Good for stock, too.

POSTPAID PRICES OF TURNIPS ON THIS PAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	5.65	10.75
Extra Early White Milan.....	.05	.15	.35	1.35	5.65	10.75
Early White Flat Dutch.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.00
White Egg.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.00
Mammoth Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.00
Cow Horn.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.00
Pommeranian White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10
Purple Top Strapped Leaf.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10
Yellow Aberdeen.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10

**TURNIPS are one of our best Southern crops,
yet not half the amount needed is produced.**



White Egg.



Cow Horn.

YELLOW or AMBER GLOBE—Matures in 65 days. (See illustration.) Clear yellow, globe shaped variety. Flesh is fine grained and sweet, makes a large turnip, evenly shaped and showing a remarkable uniformity in size. Tops are deep rich green and long enough for bunching.

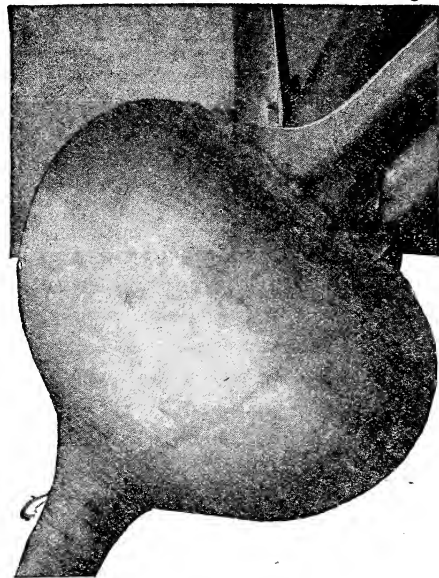
SEVEN TOP—Matures in 50 days. This variety is cultivated for greens or salad and makes an insignificant root which is not of the best quality. It does, however, make an abundance of tops, which when boiled with pork makes a delicious dish.

GEORGIA FROST KING—Matures in 60 days. The true Southern salad turnip, bunches heavily and produces worlds of green tops. Often 4 and 5 tops to one plant. The roots are white and edible when young, but not sweet like other types; commonly known as the "bitter turnip." Will stand any amount of cold and seems to improve in flavor after being touched by frost. Makes more green than any other variety known. Georgia Frost King is used by truckers throughout the South.

Rutabaga, or Swede

This is a very important crop and has never quite received the attention, both for human and stock feeding, that it is entitled to by merit. In Denmark, England and Germany many, many thousand acres are devoted to Rutabaga and Swede growing; in fact, it is one of the principal crops and yields a tremendous tonnage of highly nutritious food. They grow best during the cooler weather and keep almost indefinitely either left in the ground or stored in cellars or barns.

Culture—Belong to the same family as Turnip and are treated similarly. Main crop will do best planted in July and August, and fair results are had from plantings through the winter and up until spring. Seeds should be planted rather thickly, and later, when plants put out leaves, thin them out to from 6 to 9 inches apart to permit fullest development. Frequent workings will greatly increase the yield, as turnips of all types grow to greatest perfection in light soils with ample moisture and good drainage. One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 lbs. to the acre in 2½ foot rows.



Yellow or Amber Globe.

POSTPAID PRICES OF TURNIPS ON THIS PAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Yellow or Amber Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10
Seven Top .....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10
Georgia Frost King.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.95	5.75
Bon Air Rutabaga.....	.05	.10	.25	.75	3.75	6.50
Improved Purple Top Rutabaga.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10
Large White or Russian Rutabaga.....	.05	.10	.20	.60	2.60	5.10

WILLET'S BON AIR—Matures in 85 days. The finest Rutabaga or Swede of the American type, immense size and a wonderful keeper. Often weighs 6 pounds each. Skin is smooth and yellow in color at the bottom, gradually deepening to a reddish purple on top. Very handsome looking, meat is a good rich yellow, fine grained and sweet. Truckers at Beaufort, S. C. last year shipped them to Atlanta and Augusta and got better prices for them than locally raised ordinary rutabagas brought. Desirable qualities of this famous variety are uniformity of size (there being practically no culls) and its remarkable keeping ability. They may be left in the field throughout the winter without ill effects. A wonderful stock food.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Matures in 90 days. Large yellow meat variety, globe shaped, flavor is good. Will average about 4 pounds each in good land. Purple Top has been a favorite for years and in great demand throughout the United States. Excellent table variety; when young the flesh is fine and sweet; after maturing is good for stock.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN—Matures in 95 days. This is a good sort, especially for those who like a white fleshed variety; meat is sweet and firm; very large size and hardy. In some sections this is the principal Rutabaga, although in the South the yellow meat sorts, especially Bon Air, is generally preferred on account of the color.

Willet's Bon Air Rutabaga.



RUTABAGAS can be grown as successfully in the South as in any section. They can be easily stored and kept through the entire winter. They are not only a valuable food crop, but they find a ready sale at any time.



The Wilsonian Watermelon.

FINEST GEORGIA WATERMELONS

There is some certain locality where conditions are ideal for the growing of each particular kind of vegetable and fruit. The best Bermuda Onion seeds, for instance, are grown in the Canary Islands, and for some reason or other the seeds grown elsewhere do not reach the degree of perfection and bring the satisfactory results that Canary Island seeds do. It is the same with other classes of seeds—they each have particular centers from which the finest seed in the world of that kind are grown. It is the business of seedsmen to know where these natural ideal seed centers are and to get their stocks from reliable growers there.

Georgia is the natural Watermelon center of the world, and at no other place do they reach the degree of perfection they do here. The heart of this center is Augusta, and from within a radius of 150 miles each way is found the choicest Watermelon belt. Our seeds are grown here and we feel that in offering these stocks there are none better to be had anywhere. There are more watermelon seed offered this year than ever before, all kinds and prices. We are offering "Only the Best," and are not trying to compete with cheap grades.

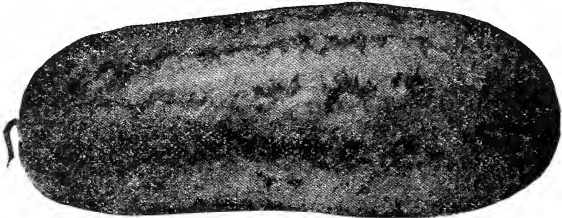
Culture—Plant in spring six seed to hill and thin out to two. One packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—about 200 seed to the ounce. Plant melons in Florida February to May. Do not grow melons on freshly-limed soils. Plant hills 10x10 feet. Ripen from June 15th to August 15th. The truckers about here plant 1½ pounds per acre. Some plant Spanish Peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles. Plant March 15th to April 25th, and after grain, June 15th to July.

ADEX WATERMELON STEM POWDER—Railroads require the use of Adex Powder before accepting melon car shipments. This preparation disinfects the stems. One package powder makes enough paste to treat one car of melons. In loading clip the stems and apply to the fresh cut. Price, one package, postpaid, 60c.

Watermelon Diseases—For the Melon Worm spray 2½ pounds Arsenate of Lead to 100 gallons of water; for Melon Aphis "Black Leaf 40"—see Insecticide page. Watermelons are largely infected with anthracnose or spots. To prevent anthracnose, spray vines thoroughly with dry Bordeaux Mixture 30 days before maturity of crop. Get Farmers' Bulletin 821.

WILLET'S SPECIAL RATTLESNAKE (Hand Cut)—Matures in 130 days. This special strain of Rattlesnake has been grown and improved for us ten consecutive years by the most expert watermelon man in Georgia. Besides being several days earlier than the regular Rattlesnake, it is much larger, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds more per melon. Not infrequently these monsters are brought in to us weighing from 70 to 90 pounds. Our grower personally inspects all melons in the field before their being hand cut for seed, and in this way we can offer in this stock the finest strain of Rattlesnake melon in the

world. Nowhere does this melon reach the degree of perfection that it does here.



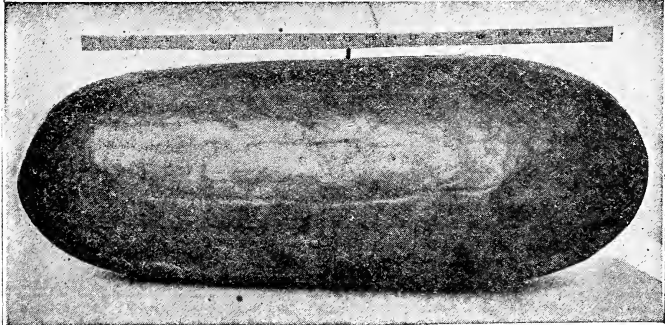
Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon.

THE WILSONIAN—Matures in 135 days. We offered in our catalogue one hundred dollars for the best name given us for a new watermelon, offering a small amount of the watermelon seed for sale to each customer for each name. Several thousand names were submitted to us, and the name "Wilsonian" was selected, which has been given to this new watermelon. We believe that this is without a doubt the best melon that has been offered in a number of years to the watermelon growers as a standard shipping melon, and we expect it in a few years to become the best known shipping melon in the South. It has all the good qualities that any melon could possibly have. It is suitable for long distance shipping and is excellent for the home market. The skin is dark green, about the same color as the Watson, but it is a considerably larger melon, often weighing over eighty pounds. The rind is thick and tough; the flesh is deepest red throughout and is sweet, crisp and juicy. The seeds are black and comparatively few. The melon when cut, showing the few black seeds well set in the deep red flesh, is wonderfully attractive. This is the first year we have had sufficient seed to offer to the trade and our stock is limited. If you are growing watermelons for the market you should plant at least a part of your crop in this variety, regardless of the price of seed. We believe it will be profitable, as there is no melon that will carry so long and stay in as perfect condition after being pulled as this melon. There were a few cars shipped North the past year, and even where markets were flooded they brought high prices and in good markets buyers paid one hundred dollars per car premium for them.

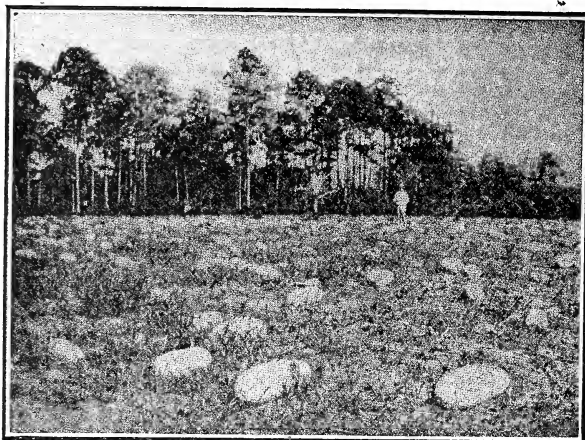
WONDER MELON—Matures in 125 days. This splendid new melon has made the most sensational entrance into the watermelon world and seems to be destined to enjoy the greatest popularity as a commercial shipping variety. For home use it is unexcelled. The melons are striped like Rattlesnake, but are shorter and thicker through. Wonder Melon is remarkably true to type and uniform in size; individual melons weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is of handsome appearance and does not sunburn; keeping qualities are the best; rind very tough, but not thick. The flesh is crisp, sweet and deep red; seeds rather large. Being an early ripener it has a great advantage for Northern shipping, where it has been welcomed enthusiastically by both produce men and consumer. The compact shape of the melon seems to add to its desirability, and strange to say, it is given a strong preference over the famous Watson and Rattlesnake types.

Postpaid Prices of Watermelons on This Page.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb.	Lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.
Wonder Melon	.10	.15	.50	1.75	7.50	14.00
Willet's Spec. Rat.	.10	.20	.40	1.25	5.50	10.50
Wilsonian	.25	.50	1.25	4.25	19.50	37.50



Watson Watermelon.



Irish Grey Watermelon.

"JUNE 10th"—Matures in 95 days. Known as Augusta Round White and "Sheep Nose." Earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red, sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round; color whitish. Melon 15 to 20 pounds. A great acquisition. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the earliest home market.

KLECKLEY SWEET—(See illustration.) Matures in 120 days. The finest eating melon there is. Oblong, of medium size and sweet, with few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines strong growing, prolific; melons not large; about 20 lbs.; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply of seed is exhausted each year and the market is bare before the season is out. Rind dark green; flesh bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. For the home market or family garden it is universally known as being without a superior. A favorite everywhere. We have fine Georgia-grown seed.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—Matures in 130 days. A prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—Matures in 130 days. A long gray or greenish white melon, with crisp red flesh with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running to 60 pounds each. Originated near Augusta. A beauty to look at and a delight to eat. The illustration of Watson would do for a Sugar Loaf; same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray.

ALABAMA SWEET—Matures in 135 days. Shape long to oblong. Excellent shipping melon; the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers' associations. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin, it is very tough, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet, luscious and very firm. The seed are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind.

IRISH GREY MELON—Matures in 130 days. (See illustration.) In great favor today, though new, as a shipping melon. Average over 30 lbs. Seems never to sunburn. Flesh red, firm and sweet, and has no hard centers and no strings. Rind is yellow-grey and is exceedingly tough. The melon is a very long "keeper" either on the road or at home; earlier than Watson. Withstands long railway shipments. A good home-eating melon. Our photo is of four acres producing, in Florida, 900 melons averaging 31 lbs. and 1,000 averaging 20 pounds per acre. Large as and shaped like Watson.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Matures in 125 days. Known as Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker and Pearson. Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early. Large, often weighing 70 pounds. The rind is tough.

WATSON—Matures 130 days. (Illustration, p. 31.) The biggest Southern shippers plant Watson. Weigh 30 to 60 pounds. Originated near here; very prolific. Shape long; color dark, deep green; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Meat firm and good.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—Matures in 140 days. (See illustration.) Called too "Stripes" and "Gypsy." This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this section. It originated here in Augusta, and has been one of the most advertised of all melons. The seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing.

THE JONES—Matures in 140 days. The largest melon in the world. Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thick; 65 to 70 pounds frequently in size. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the best. Good for home markets, and is better than any other melon for rind preserving purposes. Not a shipper.

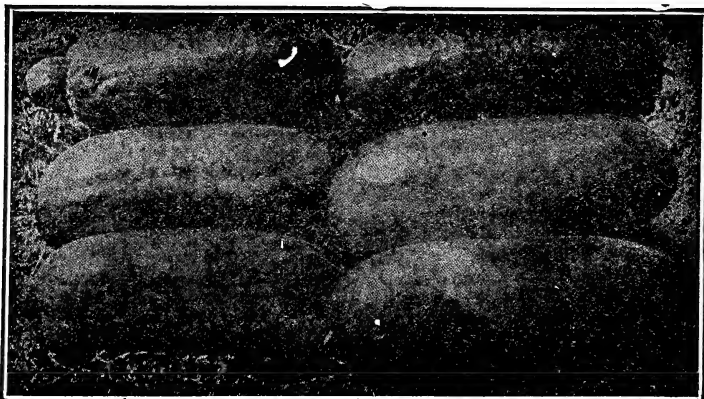
APPLE PIE MELON—Matures in 145 days. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits, and one of the large size will make as many pies as ½ bushel apples. Flesh is white, solid throughout and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter. Any surplus can be fed to the livestock. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples can be used for except eating raw.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—Matures in 125 days. A medium sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter, and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe, with green seed. Used for making sweet pickles and for preserving. At Augusta these melons averaged 15 or 20 to the vine, 15 pounds to the melon. Need no cultivation whatever; and they are as fine for stock as the Kansas Stock Melon. Will stay on the ground in winter and not rot.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—Matures in 140 days. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 30 to 40 lbs. Grow on poor soil best. Light green and striped in color. A party here in Augusta made 107 melons of about 20 pounds each, on 27 hills, on the poorest sandy land, without a particle of cultivation, except the mere planting. Horses, cows and hogs eat this melon chopped up. The meat is as solid as a pumpkin. We kept one melon last season for eight months—that it June 1st and it was perfectly sound.

POSTPAID PRICES OF WATERMELONS ON THIS PAGE.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-4 lb	Lb	5 lbs	10 lbs
"June 10th"	.10	.15	.35	1.10	5.00	9.50
Kleckley Sweet	.05	.15	.30	1.00	4.50	8.30
Florida Favorite	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Augusta Sugar Loaf	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Alabama Sweet	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Irish Grey	.05	.10	.35	1.10	5.00	9.00
Carolina Bradford	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Watson	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Genuine Augusta Rattlesnake	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
The Jones	.05	.10	.30	.90	4.25	8.00
Apple Pie Melon	.10	.15	.50	1.50	7.00	13.00
Colorado Preserving Citron	.05	.10	.30	1.00	4.50	8.50
Kansas Stock Melon	.05	.10	.30	.95	4.50	8.50



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

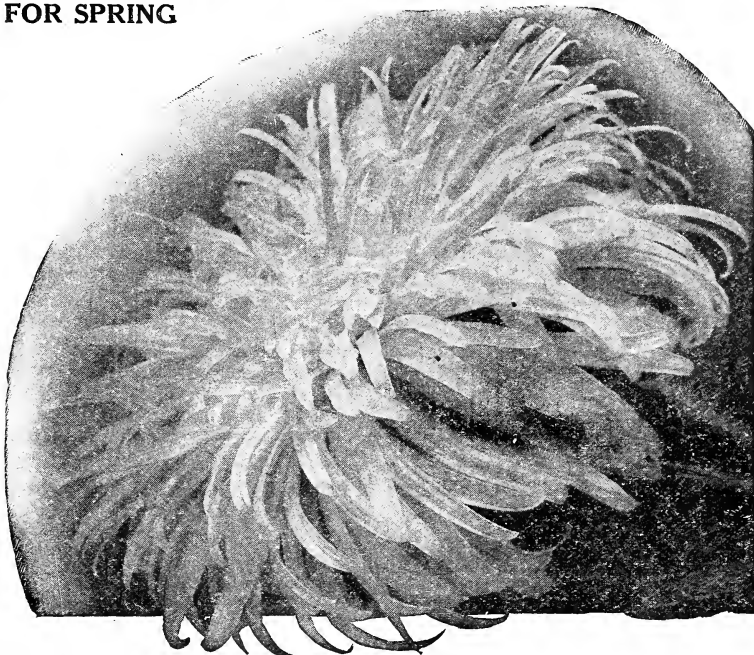
FLOWER SEED AND BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

Our flower seeds are grown for us by specialists of long experience; very reliable firms who have been in this business for many years and know it "from the ground up." Some varieties we get from Denmark, some from Japan, while a good many are grown in this country. We find that the Japanese are very skillful in producing improved strains of vine seed, sunflower and certain other plant species, while the Danes are most painstaking with petunias of the large types, pansies and some others. In California we get our best asters, sweet peas, bedding petunias and zinnias.

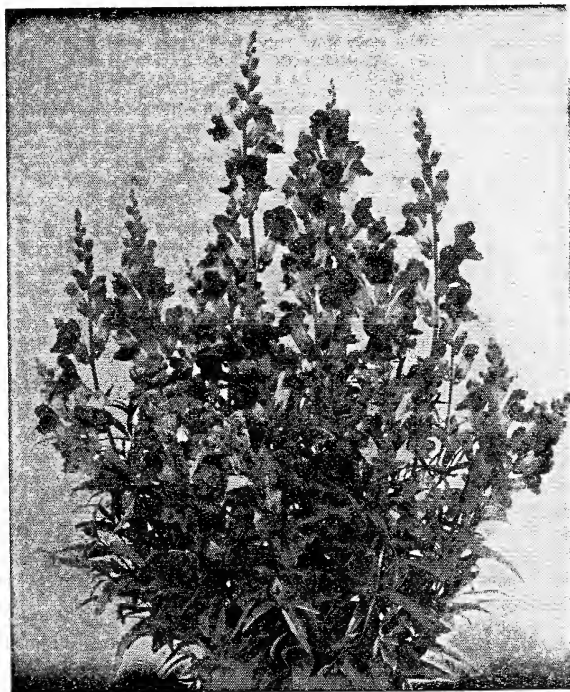
We believe our list is the most complete one in the South and takes in all types and varieties that are worth while. Flower lovers may order of us with the confidence that they will get only fresh, reliable, true-to-name seeds. Our descriptions of varieties are honest and we have tried to represent them exactly, or as nearly so as is in our power. Our bulbs are not only the most improved varieties and finest strains, but the bulbs themselves are the largest size we can buy. Large bulbs mean strong, stocky plants. It is a mistake to sacrifice quality for price in flower seeds and bulbs.

AGERATUM

AGERATUM—Blue Perfection. The finest variety of this attractive bushy annual; for border or edging. 12 to 18 inches. Blooms so freely that the foliage is entirely covered with deep blue fluff during late summer and fall. Plant March and April. Pkt. 10c.



Ostrich Feather Aster



Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon

ANTIRRHINUM

ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON—An old favorite that has never lost its popularity, in fact, it is coming to greater use each season. In the South it may be grown in the open and does best planted in January or February. The bushes send out gorgeous spikes of beautifully shaded and graceful blooms which are excellent in vases as cut flowers. A good assortment of colors as follows:

Album (white); Artococ (scarlet); Coral (soft red); Luteum (golden yellow); The Fawn (rose-Chamois); Finest Mixed (all colors). Price: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ALYSSUM

ALYSSUM—Bethami (Sweet Alyssum). Valuable little perennial bedding plant for early spring blooming. Entirely covered with finest white flowers of honey-like fragrance. 4 to 5 inches. Blooms continuously. Plant early spring and fall. Packet 5c.

AFRICAN DAISY—See Dimorphothea.

AMARANTHUS

AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR—Stately growing, half hardy annual of rapid growth. Profusely colored foliage; red, yellow, green, bronze, gold and intermediate shades. Wonderfully attractive. Packet 10c.

AQUILEGIA

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE—Is a charming hardy perennial plant bearing in May and June countless blossoms. It is well suited for planting in permanent borders and it does well in partially shaded locations. Double mixed, packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

ASTERS

One of the most popular annuals; attractive bushy plants that bear quantities of beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers during July, August and September. Plant early in spring (preferably in boxes or beds) and set out 2 feet apart. Work frequently. Our Aster seeds come from specialists in Aster breeding and cannot be surpassed.

HEART OF FRANCE—This is a new Aster. It is the largest of the red sorts; attains a height of two feet; branching. Blooms from September until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. Packet 25c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN VICTORIA (Daybreak Type)—Very large symmetrical blooms. Charming cut flowers, larger and more double than the ordinary Victoria variety.

Crimson, White, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Pink, Finest Mixed. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

OSTRICH FEATHER—The most graceful and beautiful fluffy type of asters of massive growth. Well suited for this latitude. Crimson, White, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Pink, Choicest Mixed. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

BACHELOR BUTTON—See Centaurea.

BALSAM

BALSAM—Lady Slipper, or Touch-Me-Not—One of the oldest and best-known annuals of easiest culture. Balsams need rich soil, hot sun and plenty of water. The delicate flowers of waxy texture are borne along the stems among the leaves. The plants attain a height of from 12 to 18 inches. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

BALLOON VINE

BALLOON VINE—This is an annual climber which is very unique. The foliage is dark green and it is covered with odd-shaped "balloons" hanging from it like miniature Japanese lanterns. It grows rapidly and is very attractive. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

BEANS, SCARLET RUNNERS

BEANS, SCARLET RUNNERS—An ornamental climber. A great favorite, not only for its beautiful sprays of scarlet pea-shaped blossoms, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed them. Packet 5c; 1-4 lb. 25c.

BEGONIAS

One of the choicest of our house plants. They are graceful, beautifully colored and as easily grown as ferns. Sow seeds in boxes of well prepared soil; barely cover. Keep the ground moist, but not wet, and do not expose to direct rays of the sun.

TALL VERNON—Mixed, packet 15c.

BELLIS DAISY

BELLIS DAISY—The little double English Daisy that blooms through the winter and early spring. 4 to 5 inches high. Foliage light green. Blooms full and large, about the size of a 50-cent piece. Very hardy. Plant from September until spring. Very free bloomer. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

BURNING BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA

CALENDULA—One of the easiest growing free blooming annuals. Any ordinary soil is all right for this plant. Sow seeds in March and September where plants are to grow, or for early blooms in beds, and transplant. Valuable for bedding and as a cut flower; bears continuously spring and fall.

PRINCE OF ORANGE—A beautiful rich orange. Fully double flowers, borne abundantly throughout the season. The best of this shade. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

DOUBLE CALENDULAS, MIXED—Very fine; all colors mixed. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See Escholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS

CALLIOPSIS—Graceful annual. Feathery attractive leaves which admirably set off the delicately shaped blooms of gold, yellow and brown shades. Fine bedding flower and may be cut for vases. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT

CANDYTUFT—Is a hardy annual bedding plant of easy culture and a continuous bloomer in the spring and early summer. Plant in beds where wanted during January and February and in the fall during September. The large flowering types are good for cut flowers; height 1 foot.

EMPRESS (Rocket Candytuft)—Large full clusters about 18 inches high; spikes or trusses 5 to 8 inches long. A desirable sort. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT UHBELLATA, ROSE CARDINAL—A pretty shade of rose-pink. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

CANDYTUFT UMBELLATA, DARK CRIMSON—A large flowered variety of clear crimson. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Attains a growth in one season of 25 feet. Doubtless the most attractive annual climber. Covered with glowing scarlet flowers, and makes a profound impression. We especially recommend this vine for shading porches, covering trellis, etc. Cut small notch in end of seed to aid germination. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—See Ricinus.

CARNATION

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Very attractive sweet scented perennial flower of exquisite coloring which blooms abundantly in early summer. It should be planted in the fall outdoors or in boxes in the house or greenhouse very early in the spring and transplanted when the weather permits, for the best results in the South. Finest double mixed. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

CELOSIA

One to three feet. One of our most showy annuals for bedding and pot plants. The plants are quite symmetrical in growth and are entirely covered with rich color. Sow seed in boxes and transplant. Blooms till frost.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cock's Comb)—Stands sun and heat well and produces masses of velvety blooms.

Dwarf Cristata—12 in., very fine for hedging or pot plants. Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

Tall Cristata—2 feet. Tall variety of above. Mixed colors. Packet 10c.

CELOSIA CHILDSII (Chinese Wool Flower)—This is a distinct and comparatively new type of Celosia and conceded generally to be the most beautiful sort. Has immense ball shaped flower heads not unlike a ball of wool. Blooms until frost.

Crimson—Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

CENTAUREA

This is also known as Bachelor's Button; and Ragged Sailor. This is a general favorite, will grow almost anywhere and is in much demand as a cut flower; perennial; grows to a height of 2 feet.

Double Blue Centaurea—A full, double flower of deep blue shade. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

Double Mixed Centaurea—All colors mixed. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER—See Celosia Childsii.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM—(French Marguerites)—These annual Chrysanthemums are altogether different from the large flowered late varieties grown by florists. They grow easily from seed and flower freely during summer and fall months. They succeed best in cool, moist locations and make excellent pot plants during the spring months. The foliage is a rich, dark green, finely cut and quite ornamental. The plants grow twelve to eighteen inches high, branching freely, and produce on long stems large double flowers of bright coloring. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in spring. When well started thin out or transplant to stand twelve inches or more apart each way.

Yellow Giant—Golden yellow. Packet, 10c.

White King—Pure white. Packet, 10c.

COCK'S COMB—See Celosia Cristata.

COLEUS

The leaves of Coleus have more vivid rich color combinations than any bedding plant we have. The shades range from light yellow through all the intermediate colors to deep purple, and offer wonderful combinations and contrasts for carpet bedding or pot culture. For bedding, the plants should be kept trimmed for the finest effects. Start seeds in boxes in January, February and March. We import our seeds direct from Japan.

Finest Hybrid Rainbow Mixed. Packet, 25c.

COREOPSIS

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA—Large golden yellow flowers which are borne in great profusion all through the summer. Its long slender stems make it a popular cut flower. Pkt. 10c.

CORN FLOWER—See Centaurea.

COSMOS

A very free blooming annual. It is a vigorous grower; does well in most any soil. We have two new types that are head and shoulders over the old kinds. The double crested are especially attractive and worth garden space in the most select company.

EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING TYPE—4 feet. Much larger and more compact than the old Lady Lenox kind. Blooms in the spring very freely and the flowers are enjoying universal popularity as cut flowers. Separate colors. **Crimson, White, Pink, Mixed**. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

KLONDYKE—Golden Yellow. Late flowering. The flowers are of enormous size and begin to bloom ten days to two weeks later than the early flowering type. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS—Recently introduced and immediately popularized on account of its striking beauty and superiority over the single sorts. The outer petals are crested with a tuft of soft crinkly fluff of the same shade. Foliage is soft and mossy. Valuable in the garden or as cut flowers.

WHITE QUEEN—Pure white throughout. Packet 10c.

PINK BEAUTY—A beautiful new unusual deep pink, about the shade of a Radiance rose. Freest bloomer. Very large; the best of all. Packet 20c; 2 for 35c.

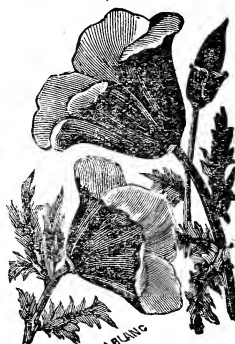
CRIMSON KING—Glowing crimson, a delightful shade. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

CYPRESS VINE

Rapid growing vine with fine light green foliage; ultimate growth ten feet. It is highly ornamental, not only because of its beautiful foliage, but on account of the attractive star-shaped blooms that cover it. **Crimson, White and Pink**. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

DIANTHUS PINKS

A perennial plant of easy culture and rare beauty; flowers are of velvety texture, exquisite coloring and have a delightful spicy fragrance. They bloom early in the spring and summer and again in the fall, and if the season is mild, through the winter. Plant seeds January to March. Bushes grow 12 inches high and are silver green in color.



Eschscholtzia Golden West

HEDWIGG—Double Mixed. A large free strain of rapid growth; improvement over our old Dianthus. Very double and erect. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

DOUBLE FIREBALL—A new large variety far superior to all other sorts. Deep crimson, very double. Blooms freely on erect stems; fine as a cut flower. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

DELPHINIUM—See Perennial Larkspur.

DIDISCUS

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE—An old favorite which was quite well known in old-fashioned gardens, although it seems to have been neglected for a long time. The plant, which is of branching habit, grows to a height of about two feet. The flowers, which are a clear heavenly blue, are borne in umbels three to four inches across. It blooms continuously outdoors from early summer until frost. It is also desirable as a pot plant. Packet 25c; 2 for 45c.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)

Three to 5 feet. Stately flowers especially effective in mixed borders. Many bell shaped blooms are gracefully borne on erect stems and in them are found an assortment of delightful colorings that are exceedingly attractive. These biennials delight in a rather moist soil.

GLOXINIA FLOWERING—The most beautiful of all. Mixed colors. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

DIMORPHOTHECA

AFRICAN DAISY—This beautiful new showy annual is of extremely easy culture and on account of its sun-loving nature it thrives readily in our Southern gardens. The plants which are about one foot in height are covered with a profusion of daisy-like blossoms, varying in color from white to red, sulphur, lemon, golden yellow, orange and salmon shades, while many are marked with a different colored zone. Mixed. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

DOLICHOS

HYACINTH BEAN OR JACK BEAN—A very rapid growing vine, with extremely dense foliage. Has attractive bloom followed by beautifully colored seed pods.

White—Blossoms pure white, followed by deep purple seed pods. Packet 10c.

Purple—Blossoms are followed by deep purple and seed pods. Packet 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—See California Poppy.

EVERLASTINGS—See Helichrysum.

FOUR O'CLOCK—See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE—See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom; 1½ feet. Packet 10c.

GERANIUM

GERANIUM—The most widely used and popular pot plant. Quite easily grown from seed, which should be planted in boxes in the house, from January until March. The soil should be kept damp and when the plants begin to put out leaves transplant to individual pots. Finest varieties. Packet 25c.

GYPSOPHILIA (Babies' Breath)

Annuals raised for the lacy effect of their finely branched panicles of small flowers which are admirable for cut use in combination with other flowers in vases or alone. Makes attractive bedding plant.

Elegans Rose, Annual Gypsophilia of easy culture. 18 inches high; delicate pink; very dainty. Packet 5c.

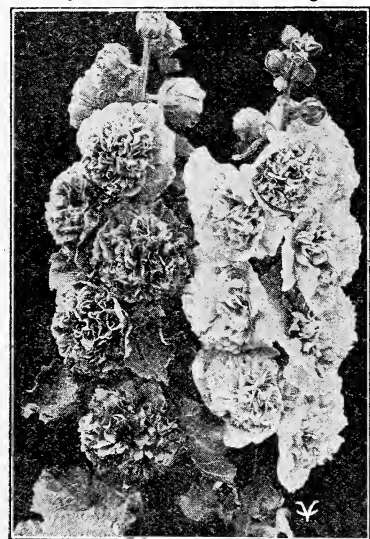
Elegans Carmine—Bright carmine, unusually attractive. Packet 5c.

Elegans Grandiflora Alba—Feathery dainty white blooms; very profuse. Packet 5c.

HELIANTHUS—See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM

HELICHRYSUM, Everlasting or Strawflower—This is an annual, ornamental when growing and making durable winter bouquets when dried. Flowers for drying should be gathered when partially opened and suspended head downwards in a cool place. Our mixture is an improved large flowering strain containing many new shades. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.



HIBISCUS

GIANT MALLOW MARVELS—This stately perennial plant grows four to six feet tall with gigantic saucer-like flowers ranging from white to rich crimson, from June to late fall. Very effective. Packet, 10c; 3 for 25c.

HOLLY-HOCK

A very important biennial plant which reaches a height of

5 feet. It has a peculiar grace of its own and is unquestionably one of the finest tall flowering border plants we have. The foliage is an unusually attractive shade of green from which grow bold spikes of peony-like blooms in exquisite shades and colorings. Seeds should be sown from January to March where the plants are to remain.

CHATER'S DOUBLE—A splendid large flowering strain which has been developed in clear, distinct shades of the following colors which we offer:

White—Of wax-like texture.

Rose—Beautiful and pure.

Crimson—Rich and bright.

Yellow—A clear pleasing shade.

Price of above: Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

KOCHIA

KOCHIA—(Mexican Fire Plant)—An attractive, rapid-growing bush, an annual resembling a cypress in shape and appearance. Plant in boxes in early spring and transplant to where wanted or sow thinly where desired to grow. Makes a beautiful hedge, attaining a height of 3 feet. In the fall the plant turns red and continues to thrive until cut down by heavy frost. Makes good pot plant. Packet 10c.

KUDZU VINE

KUDZU VINE—The most rapid growing perennial vine there is; grows 40 to 50 feet in one season. For a quick shade nothing equals Kudzu. Packet 10c; oz. 40c.

LANTANA

FINEST MIXED—A constant blooming perennial plant for garden or pot culture. The verberna-like flowers are very showy and the plants bloom freely the first season sown from seed. Height two to three feet. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

LARKSPUR

The annual larkspur is valuable both for bedding purposes and when used for cut flowers. They grow to greater perfection during the cooler weather and should therefore be planted in the fall during September.

Double Stock Flowering—Grows to about 3 feet in height and is a free branching sort, the tip of each branch being transformed into a long flower spike. The best cut flower variety.

In the following separate colors: White, pure. Dark Blue, very dark. Carmine, exquisite red. Lilac, a pleasing shade. Rose, a clear deep pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

Emperor Mixed—Two feet high. Very early bloomer of large spikes, branches freely. All the shades found in larkspur are in this mixture. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

HARDY PERENNIAL LARKSPUR

HARDY PERENNIAL LARKSPUR or DELPHINIUM—This is one of our most exquisite flowers. Planted in beds or masses, in borders with white lilies, blooming at the same time as Lilium Candidum. Pick the blooms freely and do not allow to go to seed and they will continue blooming all summer. They should be sown in the fall or very early in the spring, transplanting to the open ground 1½ to 2 feet apart each way.

Chinensis Azure Fairy—A lovely azure blue Delphinium. Height 12 to 18 inches. May be used for bedding, borders and cut flowers. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU

MARVEL OF PERU FOUR O'CLOCK—This old-fashioned flower is usually treated as an annual. Sow the seeds out of doors after danger of frost is past. It is suitable for use as a background for low growing plants or for a hedge, coming up each spring from self-sown seeds. The funnel shaped flowers, which literally cover the bushes, have a strange habit of opening late in the afternoon, hence its name "Four O'Clock." It comes in all shades of yellow, red, white and variegated. Mixed. Packet 5c.

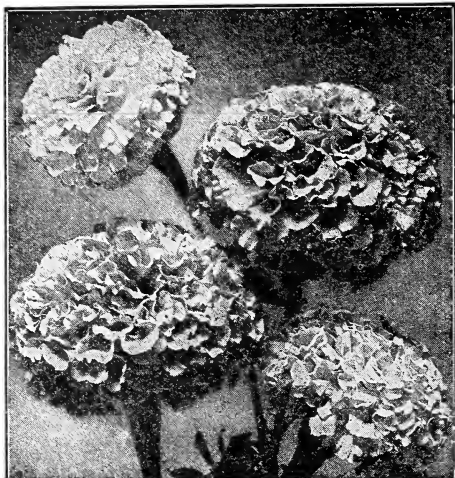
MIGNONETTE

MIGNONETTE—Annuals of tremendous popularity. They are graceful low growing plants of sweet fragrance, admirable for bedding and valuable for cut use; make excellent pot plants. Drop 4 or 5 seeds in a pot in January and keep moist. A cool weather plant and does not stand transplanting well. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

MOONFLOWER

MOONFLOWER (Alba Grandiflora)—A rapid growing attractive vine bearing an abundance of highly fragrant white blooms often measuring as much as six inches across, which open in the evening only. This vine makes a splendid shade for porches. The seeds of Moonflower should be soaked for 24 hours in warm water before planting and are assisted in germination if they are filed slightly before soaking. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

Chater's Double Hollyhocks.



Dwarf French Double Marigold.

MARIGOLD

A most attractive flower. A small bed of Marigold will furnish cut flowers for the house for a long period. Requires less cultivation than most plants. Stands our Southern heat well, and blooms when other plants are burning up. Color yellow and orange mostly. Very large double.

DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH VARIETIES—Grows about 10 inches high and forms even round bushes which are covered with very double attractive blooms during the late summer and fall, ranging from lemon yellow to dark brown.

LEMON—Attractive light yellow. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ORANGE—Fine golden orange. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

FINEST MIXED—All shades. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c.

TALL DOUBLE AFRICAN VARIETIES—3 to 4 feet high. Flowers are very double and are borne freely. Makes a good border plant.

DELIGHT OF THE GARDEN—Lemon colored. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

ORANGE BALL—Immense double flowers of intense glowing orange. Tall. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

TALL AFRICAN MIXED—Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growing vines originally from Japan. We have some very attractive new varieties to offer this year which we imported directly from the Japanese growers and which will take the place of the common types which have deteriorated in this country.

Japanese Morning Glory—The original morning glory. Pkt. 5c.

Improved Japanese Fringed—Flowers are attractively fringed. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

Major Double or Snow Fairy—A new and beautiful double variety. Very attractive; large bloom. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

NASTURTIUM

There are few plants so desirable as Nasturtiums. They are suitable for bedding and edging and the tall type is especially fine for porch or window boxes, urns, etc. They furnish an abundance of sweet-scented, brilliant flowers in all shades of yellow, red, orange, brown, etc. They should be given a poor soil, as on rich ground they are inclined to run to foliage.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb—8 to 10 inches high; round symmetrical bushes; all shades and colors combined. This is the best strain of imported dwarf Nasturtium. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

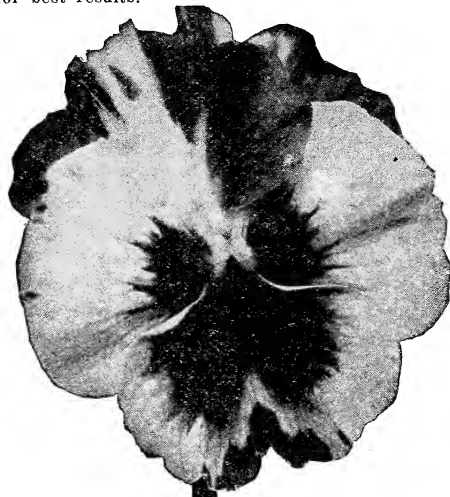
Tall or Lobbianum—Trailing or climbing variety which grows 4 feet long with heavy big round leaves and showy flowers. Postpaid, large pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1-4 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

PANSIES

Pansies are one of our most popular flowers and no garden is complete without them. For best results you must start with a good strain, and grown under favorable conditions the plants will bloom for a long time. Our strains of Pansies are far superior to the common, large-flowered strains. The varieties we list bear long-stemmed blooms of enormous size, heavy, velvety texture and exquisite colors and shades.

Culture—A soil composed of leaf mould, enriched with well-rotted compost, is the best for pansies. Sow seed from August to November in boxes, covering them not more than four times their diameter and firming the soil well above them. The soil should not be allowed to dry out during the period of germination, which is eight to ten days. It is well to cover the boxes with newspaper to prevent this. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted to stand nine inches apart. An open exposure with plenty of sunshine is best for pansies, for so planted they are free from the long straggling branches and small flowers, such as are produced

from plants grown in a shady situation. Keep the soil well worked around the plants to keep down weeds and stimulate growth. During dry weather the bed should be well watered daily for best results.



Willet's Imperial Giant Pansy.

WILLET'S GIANT PANSIES

We offer Willet's Giant Pansies in the following colors:

AURORA—Pure white.

KING OF BLACKS—Deep velvety black.

CARDINAL—Rich red.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Pure yellow.

CELESTIAL—Light blue.

PRINCE HENRY—Dark blue.

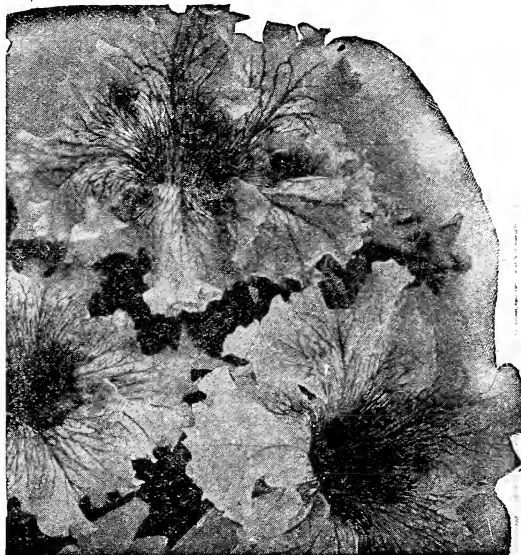
ROYAL PURPLE—Richest purple.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED—Very attractive. New.

PRICES OF ABOVE, POSTPAID—Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c; 1-4 oz. \$1.25.

We offer a collection of one package each of the eight above named varieties for \$1.25, which, if purchased separately, would cost \$1.60.

WILLET'S TRIMARDEAU MIXED PANSIES—This is a blend producing flowers of large size with an unusual range of colors and markings. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; 1-4 oz. \$1.00.



Willet's Single Fringed Petunia.

PETUNIAS

It would be hard to name a more popular or finer flower than the petunia. No plant will produce greater quantities of blooms, nor is there one with a wider range of colors and bloom variations. They are invaluable for bedding, window-boxes, hanging baskets and even pot culture. The Grandiflora types are very large and handsome and especially adapted for pot, urn, porch and window-box use. The bedding varieties are unequalled for edging, mass effect and like use. Seeds are very small and should be started in boxes in the early spring.

GRANDIFLORA TYPES

Giants of California—The finest strain of single large-flowering Petunias, often measuring three or four inches across. The colors embrace every shade of crimson, violet, lavender, white, etc. Mixed. Pkt. 30c; 2 for 50c.

Grandiflora Single Fringed—A noble race of Petunias which represents the highest achievements in the development of large-sized, well-formed, open-throat flowers; unusually beautifully veined and fringed. Pkt. 30c; 2 for 50c.

Purple Prince—A large-flowering deep, velvety violet purple Petunia. Packet 30c; 2 for 50c.



Shirley Poppy—Danish Grown

BEDDING PETUNIAS

A particularly free-blooming sort and very aggressive. The finest for bedding, etc. These flowers will reseed themselves and reappear from year to year. The colors are distinct and do not blanch readily. At Augusta last winter they were not frost killed and continued to flower all year. This, however, is unusual.

Snowball—Soft pure white, free bloomer. Packet 10c.

Carmen Sylva—Delicate baby blue. Packet 10c.

General Dodds—Warm glowing blood red. Blooms freely. Packet 10c.

Inimitable—Flowers of deep purplish red relieved by clear white stripes and blotches. Packet 10c.

Rosy Morn—A wonderful silver pink. Profuse bloomer. Packet 10c.

Brilliant—This is an attractive shade of rich rose. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

One each of the above 6 varieties for 50c.

Superb Mixed—All the most charming colors. Packet 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

This is the annual Phlox that thrives even in poor land, but grows to greatest perfection in rich garden soil having a warm and fairly sunny position. The seed should be planted in the early spring, March or April, in boxes or well prepared beds and transplanted to the open ground, leaving room for each individual plant to develop freely. They are very effective for bedding or boxes. We have them in the following shades: Lilac, White, Yellow, Pink, Crimson.

Star Phlox—Quite a unique variety. Many bright colors, each flower having a distinct white star in the center.

Fine Mixed—All the pleasing shades and colors, large flowers.

Prices on all Phlox—Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

A hardy perennial variety and quite distinct from Phlox Drummondii, which is an annual. For best results it should be sown in the fall or as soon as danger from frost is over in the spring. Mixed. Packet, 15c.

POPPY

The Poppy is without doubt the most graceful and stately of all flowers. There are some intensely glowing colors in Poppies, and they are most effective in large patches seen from a distance, but warm, soft shades with satiny or silky sheen of the petals are most effective for small gardens and close effects. The foliage is silvery, frosty green; leaves artistically crimped; flowers are gracefully borne on erect stems. Effective cut flowers. Sow the seeds in January through March where plants are desired as they do not stand transplanting well. Seeds from extra select plants.

American Flag—Attractive double variety; main ball white, which is neatly set off by a scarlet border. Packet 10c.

Fairy Blush—Double, rosy feather ball. Strikingly handsome. Packet 10c.

Peony Flowering—Double mixed; a new wonderful strain. Packet 10c.

Shirley—One of the most beautiful Poppies in existence, made up of delicate, warm shades, including unusual pinks and many combinations of variegated bloom. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

CALIFORNIA POPPY, or ESCHESCHOLTZIA—This is the State Flower of California. The Poppy-like flowers are in all shades of yellow, orange and crimson and are produced from early spring until frost. They reseed themselves, coming up year after year. The seed should be sown where the plants are to grow, as they do not bear transplanting.

Golden West—Bright yellow and orange, daintily pencilled. Packet 5c.

Mikado—Flowers beautiful orange-crimson, very bright. Packet, 5c.

Mixed—All colors. Packet 5c.

PORTULACA

PORTULACA, or ROSE MOSS is an annual of low, trailing habit, producing showy, brilliant flowers through the summer and they have great drought-resisting qualities. Sow seeds after cool weather is gone or start in boxes.

Single Mixed—Produces a lovely, bright mottled carpet; white, yellow, pink; scarlet and purplish shades. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

Double Mixed—Rose-like large, dainty blooms. Very pretty and fresh. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

RICINUS

RICINUS—(Castor Oil Bean)—Rapid growing foliage plant of erect picturesque habit. Grows 8 or 10 feet high. Mammoth dark green leaves, dense. Good for screening fences, or yards. Nothing better in poultry yards for giving chickens shade. Packet 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tongue.) One of the most beautiful annuals, resembling, except that it is smaller than the Amaryllis. Makes desirable cut flowers and are unexcelled for bedding. Should be planted in boxes February 1st and later plante out where desired, when danger of frost is over. Mixed, packet 10c.



Our Danish-Grown Peony-Flowered Poppies.



Salvia—Bonfire.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

When other flowers are withered by the hot sun, the Salvia faithfully puts forth its spikes of bright red blooms; stands heat and drought well. For early blooms plant in boxes indoors in February. When frost is over transplant to desired location. No American home is complete without its bed of Salvia.

Bonfire—A splendid variety producing mammoth spikes of blood red bloom. Foliage dark green. Compact bushes 2 feet. Packet 20c.

Splendens—(Large flowering Scarlet Sage)—A large type of Salvia, grows 3 to 4 feet high and is a mass of flaming red throughout the summer. Packet 15c.

Fireball—A new and very large variety, deeper and more pleasing shade of red than the old variety. Spikes very long. Free bloomer. Packet 20c.

SCABIOSA

SWEET SCABIOUS, MOURNING BRIDE, or PINCUSHION FLOWER—This beautiful flower is a perennial of the easiest culture. The tall sorts form compact, well rounded plants of dark green foliage. The flowers are borne on long, slender, but quite stiff stems and are composed of small tubular petals from which the long pistils project, giving them a feathery appearance. They are very effective for borders or beds and are excellent as cut flowers on account of their long keeping qualities. Sow seed out of doors after danger from frost is past; when well started, thin out or transplant to stand six inches apart. Mixed colors. Packet 10c; 2 for 15c.

SHASTA DAISY

SHASTA DAISY—"Alaska"—A decided improvement on the original Shasta Daisy. The blooms are often four inches in diameter, of a pure, glistening white. A free-flowering perennial in bloom for several weeks in summer. Height, 3 feet. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

SNAPDRAGON—See Antirrhinum.

STOCKS

STOCKS, or GILLYFLOWERS—These are fragrant and beautiful and last a long time in bloom. They can be sown in the open ground or in the hot-bed or cold-frame, but if transplanted this must be done when the plants are just out of the seed leaf, for if transplanted too late the plants become spindling and never bloom well. Set out one foot apart each way.

We have the Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stocks in the following colors: White, Brilliant Rose, Crimson, Azure Blue, Yellow, Brown-Purple.

Finest Mixed—All colors and shades. Price, pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

SUNFLOWER

As their name indicates, these plants require and can doubtless stand more sun than any other. They are very ornamental.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—8 to 10 feet. Very effective against fences or other screenings. Makes quick shade in chicken yards. Packet 5c.

Double Chrysanthemum Flowering Sunflower—Makes attractive bush and is covered with beautiful double blooms of various shades. 3 feet high. Packet 10c.

Sutton's Red—2 to 3 feet. Has double fiery red bloom. Blooms until frost and is very ornamental in grounds. Desirable cut flowers. Packet 15c.

SWEET WILLIAM

A perennial, of great value for border plants and permanent beds. Plant January or February where you wish it to grow. Fertilize and cultivate.

Single Mixed—Packet 10c. **Double Finest Mixed**—Packet 10c.

SWEET PEAS

There are no blooms more beautiful and fragrant than the Spencer Sweet Peas. Superior in every respect to the old varieties, these elegant flowers have created a sensation wherever shown. Each sturdy stem gracefully bears from 2 to 4 immense waved orchid-like blooms measuring 2 or 3 inches in diameter.

Culture—Sow from October until February in the open, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the rate of 1-4 lb. to 100 feet; cover seed about 3 inches. Arrange brush or strings for vines to climb on. Cultivate as for English Peas.

SPENCER, OR ORCHID FLOWERED SWEET PEAS

CONSTANCE HINTON—Pure white of immense size and exquisite form.

COUNTESS SPENCER—A magnificent clear pink, of large size, deepening somewhat toward the edges.

ELFRIDA PEARSON—Large deep blush or shell pink, slightly waved.

ILLUMINATOR—Bright salmon orange, overlaid with cerise.

KING EDWARD—Rich crimson, beautifully waved.

LAVENDER GEORGE HERBERT—A vigorous grower. Flowers of bluish-lavender are of large size.

NEW BUTTERCUP—This is a splendid rich cream or buttercup yellow. The flowers are of great size, borne three or four on a stem.

ROYAL PURPLE—Truly royal with flowers of enormous size borne in threes and fours.

WEDGWOOD—A charming shade of bright blue. Flowers are of great size.

Prices of above, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00.

RAINBOW SELECTION OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS

We offer one packet each of the above named nine varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas for 75 cents. Mailed to any address, postpaid. These nine packets would cost separately 90c.

WILLET'S MIXED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This blend contains the cream of the very finest named Spencer varieties, including many recent novelties and several superb new seedlings not yet introduced. It is the very best blend possible to produce. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 4 ozs. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.00.

WILLET'S EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER SWEET PEAS

This new strain is the result of many years' scientific culture. They are invaluable to florists for forcing under glass for winter and early spring blooming and are also adapted to outdoor planting in warm climates, such as our Southern States, coming into flower several weeks earlier than our regular Standard Spencer varieties. We offer the following carefully selected varieties, each the best of its color.

ASTA OHN—A vigorous grower and very floriferous, the large flowers being borne in four on long stout stems. Color is a lovely shade of soft lavender suffused mauve.

ILLUMINATION—Enormous flowers of a glowing salmon cerise color with a delicate suffusion of orange. The flowers are usually borne in fours on long strong stems.

KING IMPROVED—This early flowering crimson bears flowers of great size and perfect form, averaging two inches in diameter.

ROSE QUEEN—This is an early and profuse bloomer, bearing long-stemmed flowers, well-waved, of a delightful shade of pink suffused with rose.

IMPROVED SNOWSTORM—The finest of our white, early flowering varieties. Extra large, beautifully waved flowers borne on extremely long stems.

Prices of above, postpaid: Pkt. 20c; oz. 50c; 4 ozs. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50.

Willet's Grandiflora Sweet Peas

Although not as large and beautifully shaped as the Spencer type, are strongly recommended where quantity and not quality is desired. These Sweet Peas are very beautiful and bear freely. They are of all colors and shades.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Made of 30 best varieties, including all desirable colors and shades. Price, postpaid: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 4 ozs. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25.

Tritoma

Tritoma, Uvaria Grandiflora—This plant is popularly known as "Red Hot Poker," "Torch Lily," or "Flame Flower." If seeds are started indoors in February or March the plants will flower the first year. The plants grow to a height of three feet and the showy flower spikes range in color from pale lemon to orange scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.



Mammoth Flowering Verbena

VERBENA

Verbena, which is hardy in the South, is one of our most popular flowers and lends itself willingly to many uses. For beds, borders, mounds, vases and window boxes it is particularly fine, and is frequently used for an undergrowth to tall plants like lilies. The clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers are borne in constant succession from June until frost.

White, Scarlet, Yellow, Rose Pink, Royal Purple.

Mammoth Flowering Mixed—A mixture of the large flowering varieties, all colors and shades.

Price on all Verbena: Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

LEMON VERBENA

VERBENA CITRIODORA—An annual plant with lemon scented foliage which was a favorite in the gardens of our grandmothers. It may be grown in the garden in summer or as a pot plant in winter. Packet 25c.

VINCA

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle)—Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome flowers of various colors. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seed germinates slowly. Mixed colors. Packet 10 cents.

WALLFLOWER

WALLFLOWER—No garden is complete without the Wallflower. Good either for bedding or pot plants. Exquisite blooms highly fragrant. Hardy in the South. Make plantings in early spring for best results. Extra fine mixture. Packet 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—Quick growing vine with odd-shaped fruit, makes good heavy shade and is very attractive. Packet 10c.

WILLET'S FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES

Below is a list of novelties in flower seed which have been recently introduced and which are gaining in popularity daily. Descriptions will be found in the preceding pages. Plant a few of them this season and you will be pleased and gratified with the result:

Aster, Heart of France; Didiscus or Lace Flower; Cosmos, Crowned and Crested; Petunia, Giants of California and Purple Prince; Poppy, Fairy Blush; Tritoma, Uvaria Grandiflora; Zinnia, Dahlia, Flowered and Picotee.

WILLET'S COLOSSAL ZINNIAS

The Zinnia doubtless is, and rightly should be, the most popular out-of-doors blooming plant in the South, because of its perfect adaptability to our climatic and soil conditions, because it blooms longer and is affected less by the heat, and because of the wide range of colors and various shaped blooms. Taking it all in all, we can not find a flower with any more desirable qualities and no undesirable ones.

COLOSSAL SALMON ROSE—A beautiful shade of salmon-rose; large flowers.

COLOSSAL PURITY—Immense blooms of pure white.

COLOSSAL CANARY BIRD—A distinct pleasing yellow.

COLOSSAL GOLDEN STATE—A pure, rich shade of golden yellow.

COLOSSAL PRIMROSE—Delicate lemon yellow.

COLOSSAL MONARCH—A handsome Zinnia of richest deep, dark crimson.

COLOSSAL PURPLE GLORY—A popular shade of light purple.

COLOSSAL VIOLET MAID—This is a pure violet color, deep and rich.

COLOSSAL APPLE BLOSSOM—One of the best of the light shades of pink.

Price of the above Zinnias, packet 10c. Collection of any three types, 25c.

WILLET'S COLOSSAL MIXED ZINNIA—This is an unsurpassed strain of Giant Flowered Zinnias, the blooms often measuring 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and are of many rare and beautiful colors and shades. Pkt. 10c; 3 for 25c.

WILLET'S NEW CACTUS FLOWERING ZINNIA—The petals of this Zinnia are so quilled as to become almost tubular, giving the appearance of a Cactus Dahlia. The flowers are large and will average four to five inches in diameter. Colors range through shades of rose, pink, scarlet, crimson, yellow and orange. Pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

WILLET'S CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIA—The crested appearance is given by the curled and twisted petals. This new Zinnia has become very popular within a few years and gives promise of becoming a general favorite. Packet 15c; 2 for 25c.

WILLET'S NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA—For description and illustration, see inside front cover.

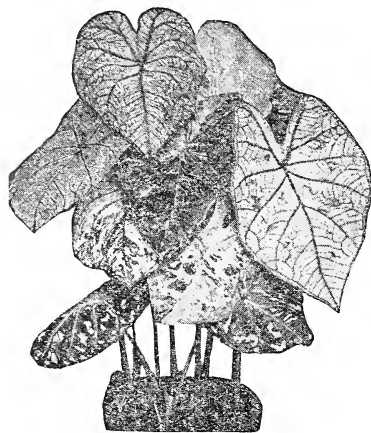


Willet's Crimson Monarch Zinnia.

WILLET'S POMPON ZINNIA—Another type which has attracted wide attention wherever shown. Smooth, symmetrical blooms; wide range of colors. Packet 10c; 3 for 25c.

WILLET'S NEW PICOTEE ZINNIA—For description and illustration, see inside front cover.

WILLET'S SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS



Fancy Leaf Caladium

course of time up comes the plant. We pride ourselves on the splendid assortment listed in this 1924 catalogue because it comprises all the finest and most beautiful types and varieties for the Southland. It is the result of much experimenting and represents a good deal of study and work. It is our ambition to be headquarters in the South for this class of goods, and we feel that we are not far from it.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA MAJOR—This is a wonderful new pink amaryllis having large, perfectly shaped blooms which have attracted the horticultural world's attention as one of the greatest additions of recent times. The blooms are mammoth and are borne in clusters of from 6 to 8, on sturdy stems which tower above the attractive blade-shaped foliage. The amaryllis bloom is identical in shape with that of the Easter Lily, but the coloring is so wonderful that it is irresistible. They multiply annually. Postpaid, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.



King Humbert Canna.

Spring and Summer flowering bulbs produce the choicest of our garden plants, and this method of propagation has a decided advantage over the sowing of seeds, because in the bulb you have, already established, the root system and plant alive and with enough vitality to grow at once. There is no element of poor germination, of unfavorable weather or other conditions that often kill the delicate seeds before they have a chance to establish themselves, to be contended with. You simply plant the bulb and in the

AMARYLLIS EQUESTRE—The well known Spider Lily. Orange-scarlet; blooms in late summer. The leaves appear after the blooms have withered. Price, each, 10c; 6 for 50c, postpaid.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant Ear)—See illustration. A foliage plant universally known and admired, having high velvety green leaves not unlike the elephant's ear in shape. Very effective in large beds or as specimen plants in lawns.

Price, postpaid, First Size Bulbs—7 to 9 inches in circumference, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.



Elephant Ear.

FANCY LEAF CALADIUM—See illustration. Height 8 inches. One of our most choice foliage plants, having a great wealth of color which is arranged in pleasing harmony. The heart-shaped leaves have all the shades from light green to glowing scarlet. It is an ideal plant for window-boxes, hanging baskets, pot culture or in beds massed with other flowering plants. These bulbs are not large like Caladium Esculentum, being generally about one-half to one inch in diameter and are imported from Brazil. Postpaid, each 35c; 2 for 65c; 6 for \$3.50.

OXALIS—A charming spring and summer flowering bulb, quite attractive and easily grown as pot plants. Very attractive in masses or beds and particularly valuable for edging. They grow about one foot high. We can supply these in pink, white and red. Price, postpaid, 25c dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

CANNAS

For tall bedding purposes or screening objectionable views, Cannas are fine. They are very showy and are extremely vigorous and drought-resisting, which makes them desirable Southern plants. The foliage is large and attractive, blooms towering above, and bearing over a long period. Cannas are often used as a background for shorter plants in bedding effects with pleasing results, or as a screen for objectionable spots and even to separate yards, etc. Our roots are extra size, the best we have ever offered.

ALLEMANIA—Orange and Gold. 5 feet. Heavy light green foliage; excellent growth and bloom; 3 and 4 large, wide open orchid-like blooms opening at a time on each head. Color a mottled yellow, with deep orange-red splotches on each petal from throat to end of petals. A very attractive and showy Canna. Price, 2 roots 25c; 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.50.

PENNSYLVANIA—5 feet. Green foliage; excellent growth and bloom. Averages four shoots from a root and one to three flower heads per shoot; a beautiful red or scarlet Canna slightly tigered yellow in throat. Price, 2 roots 25c; 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.50.

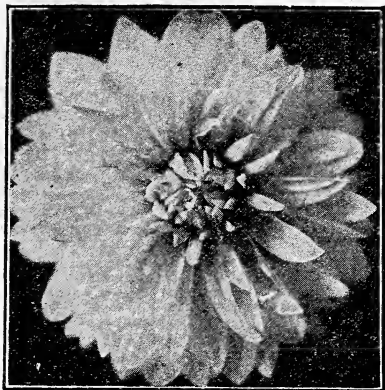
SHENANDOAH—3½ feet. A low-growing bronze-leaved Canna with short spikes; has a small head and flowers slightly ruffled; in color it is a deep salmon pink faintly tinged yellow in centers. Price, 2 roots, 25c; 6 for 50c; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.50.

KING HUMBERT—5 feet. A giant orchid-flowering Canna. It is considered the best of all of the bronze-leaved Cannas; excellent growth and bloom; extra large compact flower heads of fiery red or scarlet blooms unnoticeably stippled yellow. Price, 2 roots, 25c; 6 for 70c; 12 for \$1.25; 50 for \$4.50.

INDIANA—Orange. 5 feet. Green foliage surmounted by large flower heads of a vivid golden-orange. Flowers are often 7 inches across. This is one of the most satisfactory orchid-flowering Cannas in cultivation. Well adapted for borders, screens and large beds. Price, 2 roots, 25c; 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00; 50 for \$3.50.

Be sure and send for our FALL CATALOGUE, describing a complete line of SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

FAMOUS DAHLIAS



Decorative Type Dahlia.

The plants grow to a height of about 5 feet, are very stocky. They should have a light loamy soil and like lots of moisture, although they do fairly well even in drought. Stable manure is a good fertilizer.

Culture—Plant the bulbs eye up in a hole about 1 foot deep. Fill around the bulb to within about 4 inches of the surface and water well. Do not fill the hole the rest of the way until the plant has grown above it; then fill in even with the ground. This method places the roots deep enough to gather moisture and resist drought. Dig up the tubers in December or January (after frost) and separate.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

GOLDEN GATE—A gigantic flower of deep orange-yellow, overlaid bronze. Very vigorous grower, producing flowers varying from 5 to 8 inches in diameter upon strong, wiry stems well above the foliage. Price, postpaid, 35c each; 2 for 65c.

PERLE DE LYON—(Hybrid). A pure white exhibition variety of great value. Petals fringed or nicked, giving unique appearance. Price, postpaid, each 35c; 2 for 65c.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

MRS. BOWEN TUFTS—This is one of the finest of the new Peony-flowered Dahlias, having gigantic, deep rosy-purple blossoms, which are produced well above the foliage upon long graceful stems. The habit of the flower stems being long and the bushes tall and exceptionally sturdy. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

ZEPELIN—The incomparable delicacy of this variety has excited great comment. The color is the most beautiful shade of mauve—a very fascinating color. The perfection in form of this variety is one of its greatest features. Award of Merit. Very abundant flowering. Price, postpaid, each 50c; 2 for 95c.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

JACK ROSE—The identical shade of the rose of the same name. This variety is exceedingly free-blooming, carrying fairly large flowers on very erect stems in great abundance; early blooming. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

MADONNA—This is a wonderful variety; its remarkable qualities being beautiful shape; excellent cut-flower variety, and one of the most satisfactory in the garden. The flowers are borne in a most miraculous profusion upon long graceful stems of wiry stiffness, making it one of the most desirable. In color a beautiful white, slightly tinted with a delicate shade of lavender pink, curling and twisting in a very pleasing manner. Price, postpaid, each 50c; 2 for 95c.

MINA BURGIE—The largest and finest deep, glowing crimson in existence. This is a wonderful variety, the blooms being frequently 4 and 5 inches across. No other Dahlia we know of is as fine for cut flowers. Price, postpaid, each 50c; 2 for 95c.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

STRADELLA—Deep purple-crimson. A free even-blooming large variety with soft, velvety petals. Stems are long, which makes it suitable for cut flowers. Keeps well and is robust growth. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

VIVIAN—New decorative type of unusual value. Flowers are very large, of pure white edged rose-violet, deepening gradually towards the extreme edges. This variety has met with wonderful success at the flower shows. One of our champions and worthy of the highest words of praise. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

SINGLE DAHLIAS

PAINTED BEAUTY—Garnet, striped deep maroon and tipped white.—A striking flower. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

These are the greatest blooming plants there are. One bush will produce a hundred or more exquisite flowers during a single season and there are no other plants that give us the variety of shapes and colors that are found in the dahlias. New and very attractive types have been introduced in the past few years and their development from the old compact artificial looking flowers we used to know as dahlias is truly astonishing.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS

ROSE PINK CENTURY—A very large variety and without doubt the best of its shade. Very satisfactory as a cut flower. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

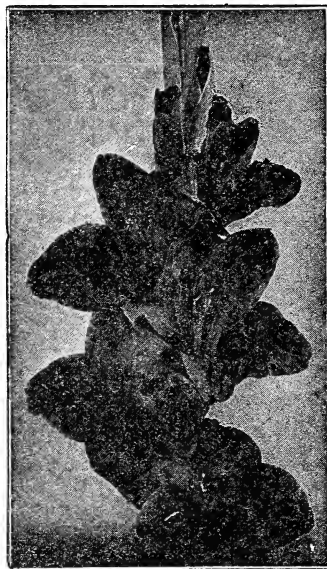
MAURICE RIVOIRE—The flowers are produced in great profusion on long, graceful stems well, above the foliage. The flowers are a gorgeous, rich crimson with pure white collarette of short, well-formed petals perfectly arranged around the golden-yellow center. One of the finest novelties. Price, postpaid, each 25c; 2 for 45c.

SOUVENIR DE CHABANNE—A variety of great merit, especially distinguished for its charming coloring and large size. Lemon yellow with coral markings; collarette petals are very abundant, lemon yellow, tipped white. This was one of the first originated and still ranks among the best. Price, postpaid, each 35c; 2 for 65c.

DAHLIA COLLECTION

A collection (1 each) of the 13 Dahlias listed. We believe this to be the finest assortment that could be gotten together. As will be noted, every variety in this list is an unusual one and the bulbs are strictly first class. \$4.30 Collection, postpaid anywhere, for \$3.25.

EXHIBITION GLADIOLI



Mrs. Francis King Gladiolus.

regarded as the finest blue in existence. Our bulbs are the largest size, which insures more vigorous plants. Postpaid, each 15c; 2 for 25c; dozen \$1.50.

SCHWABEN—Admitted to be the largest of all gladiolus and a wonder in color. Pure canary yellow when opening, shading to soft sulphur yellow. Golden dark yellow center is blotched with brilliant brownish-carmine. This flower makes one of the finest cut flowers and as such they bring top-notch prices from florists. Very large bulbs. Postpaid, 10c each; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—Flushed salmon-pink, with rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. The most popular flower with the florists. Postpaid, each 10c; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

PEACE—Very large white with pale violet feathering on lower petals; flowers correctly placed on a tall, graceful spike. Postpaid, each 10c; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

PANAMA—New magnificent pink with a slight lavender tint; lovely well arranged flowers of fine size. Plants are vigorous and multiply rapidly. A great favorite. Postpaid, each 10c; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Bright scarlet flowers of large even size. Erect, and a very vigorous grower. Bulbs multiply rapidly. Splendid sort for outdoors or greenhouse culture. Postpaid, each 10c; 6 for 55c; 12 for \$1.00.

GLADIOLI ASSORTMENT

An assortment (1 each) of the 6 most gorgeous gladioli in the world. No. 1 bulbs. 65c value, postpaid anywhere, for 50 cents.

A veritable treasure of beauty and color. Gladioli have been developed from ordinary old-fashioned garden flowers into the most important and choicest commercial acquisitions. The spikes are immense with from 12 to 16 open-throat trumpet-like blooms. The colors are superb and range from the most perfect white, wonderful violet-blue, taking in yellows, pinks, reds. Following are the very finest and largest improved Gladioli known and the largest size bulbs obtainable:

BARON HULOT—New. Rich violet-blue. A profound color very unusual in gladiolus, and it has met with great popularity. At the gladiolus show Baron Hulot created a sensation and immediately was taken up. Blooms are very large, almost equalling Schwaben in size and are of a velvety texture. This is

Golden Yellow Calla Lily

CALLA ELLIOTIANA.

This stately, graceful lily is a great favorite as a pot plant and requires very little attention to produce most gorgeous blooms.

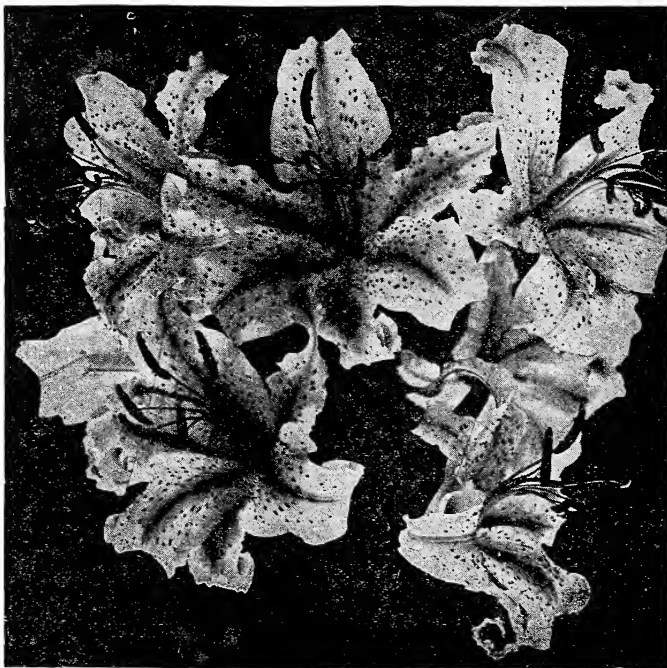
Culture—Plant single bulb in 6-inch pot in early spring; keep in warm, dark, well-ventilated room until started, then bring to light. Water well and keep from cold. We can supply these at the following prices: 1½ inch bulbs, each 35c; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Hardy Japanese Lilies

LILIUM SPECIOSUM RUBRAM (Oriental Orchids)—A Japanese Lily of rare beauty and spicy fragrance. Delicate pink in color, uniquely spotted with deeper pink. Flower resembles the Orchid in shape and coloring, possibly more than any other flower. Excellent for potting or out of doors. Price, each, large bulb, 45c, postpaid.

LILIUM AURATUM—(See illustration.) (Golden-Rayed Lily of Japan)—Large pure white flowers, uniquely studded with crimson spots and through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. When open, the blooms measure as much as eight and ten inches across, and have a spicy, delicious fragrance. Generally around a dozen blooms to a stem. Price: Large bulbs, each 45c, postpaid.

WILLET'S PEARL TUBEROSES—Immense clusters of double white, waxy, star-like flowers borne on erect sturdy stems. They are one of the most highly fragrant flowers cultivated and of the purest white. These bulbs are large (4 to 6 inches) and of a special improved strain. Postpaid, 3 for 20c; dozen 75c; 50 for \$2.00.



Lilium Auratum.

SPRING BEDDING PLANTS

We have had such a tremendous demand during the past few years for bedding plants that we have made arrangements to grow these things on a large scale and will be in a position to supply the plants as listed here from March until June. These are well grown, stocky plants, carefully packed.

ASTERS—The popular Ostrich Feather Asters. This is the most beautiful type of Aster and does well in this latitude. We have them in the following colors: White, Pink, Red, Blue, Purple, Mixed. Postpaid, 6 for 75c; 12 for \$1.25.

BEGONIAS—**GLOIRE DE CHATELAIN**—There is no equal to it as an outdoor bedder; very prolific bloomer. It is continually covered with large rosy-pink flowers. Plants from 2 1-4 inch pots, 20c; 3½-inch pots, 50c; 5-inch pots, 60c.

CALADIUMS (Fancy Leaf)—Nothing better for hanging baskets, boxes, etc. Each 50c.

CHRYSANTHUMS—Finest varieties, grown in 2 1-4 inch pots; well rooted stocky plants. White, pink, red, yellow. Postpaid, each 35c; 4 for \$1.20; 12 for \$3.50.

GERANIUMS—Finest named varieties; double; free bloomers. White, pink, red, salmon. From 2 1-4 inch pots, well-rooted, each 20c; 6 for \$1.10. 3-inch pots, each 30c; 6 for \$1.50. 4-inch pots, extra stocky, each 40c; 6 for \$2.25.

GOLDEN GLOW—Strong plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

HOLLYHOCK—Double varieties; white, pink, crimson and yellow. Price, postpaid, 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.25.

IMPATIENS SULTANI—This is one of the most distinct and beautiful pot plants in winter or for summer bedding, of compact, neat habit, and always in bloom. We have this plant in pink, purple, white, and salmon. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

LANTANAS—One of the best summer flowering plants for our climate.

Countess Morny—Flowers lemon color.

Favorite—Yellow, merging into crimson.

Francine—Flowers large and rosy lilac.

Javoi—Purest white; very large flowers.

Price, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GIANT FLOWERING PANSY—Pansies are too well known to require any description. Mixed colors. 50c dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

PETUNIAS—Finest single bedding varieties. Mixed colors. 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS—Extra large, for pot plants, porch boxes, etc.; pot grown. Each 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

PERIWINKLE—Everblooming bedding plants. In separate colors, rose or white. Each 10c; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

SEDUM SPECTABILE (Dew Plant or Ice Plant)—An erect growing plant, fine for boxes or baskets or as a pot plant. Blooms red. 15c each.

FLOWERING STRAWBERRY—An attractive plant for boxes or baskets. Blooms pink; foliage variegated green and white. 15c each.

SALVIA BONFIRE—The very largest bedding kind. The freest bloomers. Pot grown, extra stocky. 6 for 50c; 12 for 90 cents.

SHASTA DAISIES—Large stocky plants. Postpaid, 6 for 40c; 12 for 75c.

VERBENA—In separate colors; the best varieties. Scarlet, Pink, Purple, White, strong plants, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

VINCA MAJOR VARIEGATA—For baskets, vases, porch or window-boxes there is no vine that can quite take its place. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25.

WANDERING JEW—A creeper for hanging baskets. Very pretty variegated green and white leaves with red under color. A rapid grower. Postpaid: 2 1-4 inch pots, each 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

ZINNIAS—We make a specialty of only the Mammoth or Colossal varieties, the seed of which we are careful to get from specialists. Some varieties we import from Japan that our assortment may be the best to be had. Colossal Plants in Pink, Red, Purple, White. Postpaid, 6 for 50c; 12 for 90c.

DAHLIA FLOWERED—Our new specialty. For description see inside of front cover. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00.

PICOTEE ZINNIA—For description, see inside front cover. Each 25c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00.

FERNS AND HOUSE PLANTS

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS—The lacy-looking plant usually classed as a fern. Very fine for pot culture, hanging baskets, porch boxes, etc.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI—The fluffy kind. Has long graceful fronds which hang prettily from hanging baskets, etc. Price on Asparagus: 2 1-4 inch pots 25c; 3 in. 30c; 4 in. 40c.

BOSTON (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)—The well known popular house fern. We have them in all sizes.

OSTRICH PLUME (*Nephrolepis Whitmanii*)—The fluffy, crinkled fern which is a sport of the Boston Fern.

Prices on Ferns: Each 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING AND MEDICINAL USE

Culture—Soil for Herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough. To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter—The plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

Anise—Per packet5c
Bene—Per packet5c
Catnip—Per packet5c

Caraway—Per packet5c
Dill—Per packet5c
Fennel, Sweet—Per pkt.....5c

Lavender—Per packet5c
Leek—Per packet5c
Sweet Marjoram—Pkt.....10c

Sage—Per packet10c
Thyme—Per packet10c
Tansy—Per packet10c

STIM-U-PLANT

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET

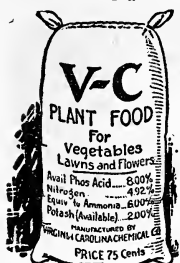
Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office

STIM-U-PLANT, highly concentrated fertilizer in tablet form. The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants, especially house-plants, such as ferns, geraniums, etc., and for window boxes, hanging baskets, urns and conservatory use. In either liquid or tablet form. Contains 11 per cent nitrogen, 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 15 per cent potash.

Price: Trial Size, 10 tablets, postpaid.....15c
Small Size, 30 tablets, postpaid.....25c
Economy Size, 100 tablets, postpaid.....75c

BONE MEAL—For Lawns, pot plants and permanent flower beds there is nothing better. No danger of "burning" the plants, as with other fertilizers, because Bone Meal must first decompose before it is available as plant food. This process is gradual, and therefore, Bone Meal is more lasting in its effects. Use 2 lbs. to 100 square feet (10x10 ft.); 1,000 lbs. to the acre.

Price: 200 pound sack\$7.00
100 pound sack 3.75
50 pound sack 2.00
Small amounts per pound, postpaid..... .10



TOP DRESSER—Guano 7-5-5. Fine for Lawns, Flower Beds and gardens where quick results are desired. Use 50 lbs. to 1,000 square feet (100x100 ft.) 200 lb. sack \$7.00 f. o. b., Augusta.

V. C. PLANT FOOD—8-6-3. A very high-grade commercial fertilizer put up in convenient small size packages for small gardens. We recommend it for lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens, pot plants, etc.

Prices Not Prepaid.

1 pound cans\$.25
2 pound cans45
5 pound bags75
10 pound bags 1.25
25 pound bags 2.25

CUT DOWN YOUR FERTILIZER BILLS
GET YOUR NITROGEN FROM THE AIR BY USING



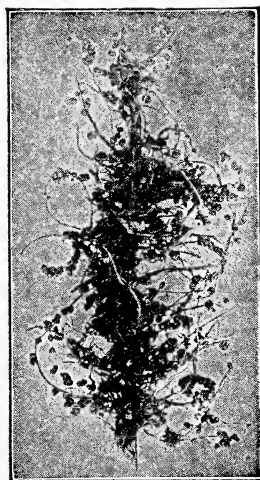
FARMOGERM — Increases the yield and improves the quality of the crop on which it is used. Its use gives quicker growth and earlier maturity. It increases the permanent value of your farm.

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy, although it is plentiful in the air. When legume crops are inoculated with **Farmogerm** this nitrogen is stored in nodules on the roots in the form of bacteria.

These little bacteria working on the roots of the plants do a wonderful thing. They make the tops of the plants stronger and bigger so that they yield more hay and forage, and at the same time they are storing up nitrogen fertilizer in the nodules on the roots of the plants, making the soil richer.

Notice in our illustration the nodules on the root of a plant on which **Farmogerm** was used. These nodules contain nitrogen, the most expensive ingredient in the fertilizers you buy. Grow nitrogen, don't buy it.

We Supply **Farmogerm** for the Following Crops—Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sapping Clover, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Burr Clover, Japan Clover, White Clover, Vetch, Cow Peas, Soy, or Soja Beans; Canada Field Peas, Peanuts, Velvet



Root of Plant Where Seed Were Inoculated.

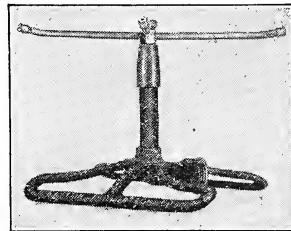
Beans, Garden Beans, Garden Peas, Lima Beans, Beggar Weed, Sweet Peas.

12-acre size \$9.00; 3-acre size \$2.50; 1-acre size \$1.00; 1-4-acre size 50 cents. Garden size for Beans and Peas, 35c.

Always state crop for which **Farmogerm** is wanted.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

We have been listing and handling in the past all kinds of Lawn Sprinklers. We have found that the majority of Lawn Sprinklers, especially in the cheapest class, are very unsatisfactory and will often not last a week with constant use, so we have discontinued listing them and only list below Lawn Sprinklers which we know with proper care will last indefinitely.



DAYTON STYLE C—This is an arm sprinkler and will last indefinitely. It will cover a larger area with less pressure than any sprayer that we know. It is the highest type ball-bearing

sprayer that can be made. Price, each, \$2.25. Add 10c for postage.

DAYTON STYLE B—This is an improvement over Style C, and an ideal sprinkler, covering a little larger area, but just as durable. Price, each, \$3.75. Add 15c for postage.

DAYTON STYLE A—The latest and most improved sprayer for large lawns. Covers a wide area and can be set so as to water at any point you wish. See cut. Price, each, \$8.00. Add 25c postage.

EVEN SPREAD LAWN SPRINKLER—(See illustration.) A new lawn sprinkler and the best we have found to date. Top is heavy lead curving outward against which the stream is forced and spreads "just like rain." Each, \$2.50. Add 10c postage.

RAINFALL—A one-armed revolving sprinkler of polished nickel. Water pressure forces the top up and it revolves on ball-bearings. These ball-bearings reduce wear, which soon puts some kinds out of commission. Each, \$1.25... Add 10c postage.



WIRE HANGING BASKETS—Well made, extra heavy wire with hanger. Prices Postpaid: 12 ins. diameter at top.. 40c
8 ins. diameter at top.. 30c 14 ins. diameter at top.. 50c
10 ins. diameter at top.. 35c 16 ins. diameter at top.. 65c

SPAGNUM MOSS—For use in hanging baskets and packing flower plants, etc. Prices, postpaid: Lb. 10c; 5 to 10 lbs. 6c; 25 lbs. or more, 5c per lb.

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

FLOWER POTS CANNOT BE MAILED

Charge will be made for packing at 35c for orders amounting to \$3.00 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage. **PRICES:**

Diam.	Each	Doz.	100	Diam.	Each	Doz.	100
4 inch,	\$.05	\$.40	\$ 3.00	9 inch,	.35	3.75	28.00
5 inch,	.10	.70	5.00	10 inch,	.45	4.85	36.00
6 inch,	.15	1.10	8.00	12 inch,	.90	10.00	75.00
7 inch,	.20	1.60	12.00	14 inch,	1.40	16.00	120.00
8 inch,	.25	2.40	18.00				

IMPORTED COLORED RAFFIA

For Fancy Work and Basket Making.

We can supply this in the following colors: Bright red, dark red, bright green, dark green, light blue, dark blue, light brown, dark brown, pink, purple, yellow and black. Price: Oz. 10c; 1-4 lb. 40c; 1/2 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

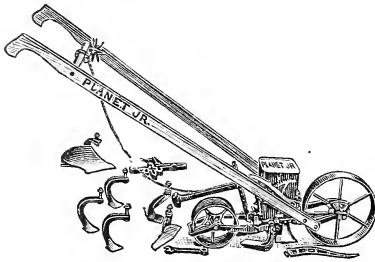
RAFFIA NEEDLES—3 for 10c; pkg. of 25 for 65c.

GENUINE IMPORTED REEDS—Used in connection with Raffia for basket work, etc.—Nos. 1 to 7 are the common sizes. Six and seven are used for coarser work. **Prices:**

	1 oz.	1-4 lb.	1/2 lb.	Lb.
No. 1	20c	40c	70c	\$1.30
No. 2	15c	35c	65c	1.20
No. 3	15c	35c	60c	1.10
No. 4	15c	30c	55c	1.00
No. 5	15c	30c	55c	1.00
No. 6	15c	30c	55c	1.00
No. 7	15c	30c	50c	.95
Flat Reed, 1-4 inch.	15c	30c	50c	.95

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

No. 4 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE COMBINED



A wonderful combination of a Hill and Drill Seeder and a Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow for the man who has a home garden, or a small market garden. Will sow all vegetable seeds in drills at the proper depth, proper thickness, and economically. Will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24

inches apart. As a Single Wheel Hoe, it will do the necessary plowing, furrowing for seed, fertilizer, etc., and all cultivation in the garden. There are more of these in use than any other tool of its kind in the world today. Price, each, \$21.50.

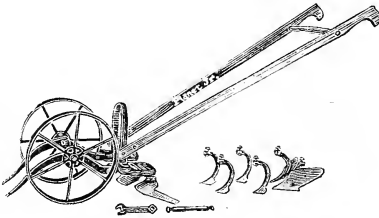
No. 4-D SEEDER ONLY

Sows all vegetable seeds in drills or drops them in hills as described above, but does not include the cultivating attachments. Price, each, \$17.00.

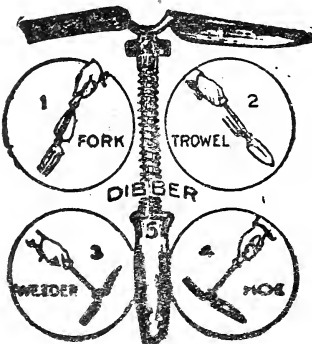
No. 12 PLANET JR. DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Equipment: One pair of 6 inch hoes; four steel cultivator teeth; one pair of garden plows.

The most popular combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe in use today. The combination of cultivating attachments enables one to do the necessary plowing in the garden, hilling up plants, running furrows for seed, fertilizer, etc., and all the necessary cultivating work throughout the season. As a Double Wheel Hoe, the row can be straddled until the plants are 20 inches high, cultivating both sides of the row at one time. Then as a Single Wheel Hoe, it is used to cultivate between the rows. A general favorite among market gardeners and other large growers; and it is made to last for a great many years. Price, each, \$13.00.

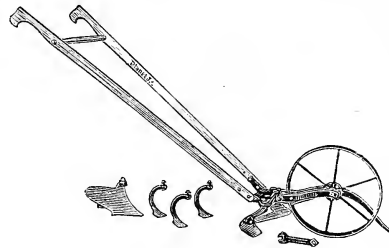


WILLET'S SPECIAL GARDEN TOOL



We have offered and listed in the past in our Catalogue half a dozen or more garden tools, all ranging in price from 40c to 75c. We have at last a garden tool that combines all in one and at a reasonable price. This garden tool is what we call our Five-in-One Garden Tool. It is a weeder, hoe, fork, trowel and dibber absolutely complete. This takes the place of all of these garden tools and at a cost of not more than the price of any two tools as mentioned. No. one with a small garden can afford to be without one. Price, each, 75c. Postpaid, 80c.

No. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE



Thousands of these are in use and thousands more are bought every year. It is a very popular tool and will do almost the same variety of work as the Double Wheel Hoe and yet is lighter. By putting the wheel on the outside of the wheel arm it is possible to

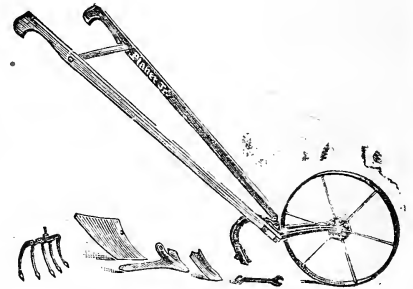
straddle the row and cultivate both sides at one time. Will do in less than a day's time, work that would require several days with the old style hand hoe.

Equipment: One pair of 6 inch hoes; three steel cultivator teeth; one large garden plow. Price, each, \$9.00.

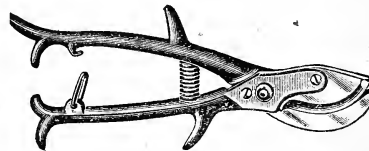
No. 19 PLANET JR. GARDEN PLOW AND CULTIVATOR

Equipment: One 2 inch cultivator tooth; one 4 inch cultivator tooth; one large garden plow; one 5-prong cultivating attachment.

A real quality, moderately priced Garden Plow and Cultivator that will appeal to the farmer who has a kitchen garden or a larger acreage of vegetables; in fact, to any one who has a small or moderately large acreage of vegetables. The very complete assortment of cultivating attachments permits one to do all the necessary plowing, running furrows for seed, fertilizer, etc.; with the 5-prong cultivating attachment, it is possible to do both shallow and deep cultivation that helps to produce big crops and the 2 and 4-inch cultivator teeth are useful for running furrows for seed, cultivating where plants are close, and other work. The No. 19 is the biggest selling garden tool in the South today and it takes thousands of them to supply the demand every year. Get yours today. Price, ea. \$7.00.



PRUNING SHEARS



NO. 310. NEW ENGLAND PAT-
TERN — A good medium priced shear. Length, 9 inches, with steel blade, coil spring. Black japanned handles. Price, each 50c.

NO. 311. CALIFORNIA PATTERN—Length nine inches. Tempered tool steel blade. Volute spring. Black japanned handles. Price, each, 95c.

NO. 312. CALIFORNIA PATTERN—Length nine inches. High grade tempered tool steel blade. Double flat brass springs. Adjustable ratchet nut. Black japanned handles. Price, each, \$1.35.

MOE'S THREE-PIECE GARDEN SET

NO. 83. SET OF THREE TOOLS: One each No. 80 Trowel, No. 81 Trowel and No. 82 Weeder. All made of heavy pressed steel, handsomely finished. Price, per set 75c; single pieces, each 25c.



WILLET'S FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

NOTE! Of Help to Agriculture. It was our Mr. Willet who first exploited and practically gave to Southern Agriculture Fulghum Oats, Abruzzi Rye, Brown Top Millet, Georgia Hundred Day Speckled Velvet Bean and Georgia Bush Velvet Bean. These matters are worth to the South today tens of millions of dollars. Our research work in plant life, our skilled and scientific knowledge of our business and our reliability—these are all well known by The Plant Division of our United States Agricultural Department, with whom on our part we have large transactions.

Willet's Superior Field Corns

AMERICAN INDIAN CORN FOR FIELD SEED

Field Corns have been improved more in the past few years than probably any other field seed. The present types will produce two or three times more today than the old varieties ever did under most favorable conditions. This has been on account of careful breeding and scientific selections. We have developed some very superior corns which we are now offering, some for prolificness, some earliness, some size of ear, others for keeping qualities and one for weevil resisting qualities. This house has made a study of Field Corns for the past twenty-five years, and we are considered an authority in this particular work. Read carefully the descriptions of our Corns, and you can readily see why these Corns should be planted in preference to ordinary grown stock. It means dollars and cents to the planter.

Culture—Plant 8 quarts to an acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Plant 5 foot rows 12 inches in drill—though controlled by strength of land. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Plant field corn in Florida, January and February.

WILLET'S IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT

OUR EARLIEST YELLOW FIELD CORN—This is not a prolific corn, but always yields from one to two nice large ears. Has large, broad grains of a rich golden color. Not a flint variety, but a moderately hard corn, well shucked and does not rot in the field. Is exceptionally early, maturing in about 90 days, and because of its earliness it is now being largely grown for early feed crops, and after oats or truck crops. Meal can be had one hundred days after planting. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing corn and withstands adverse weather conditions better than many others. An improvement over the common Yellow Dent, and much superior in every way. We get our stocks each year from the best habitat for this corn. It is carefully selected and the very best. It is advisable to buy fresh seed each year. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.50. Not postpaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.25; sack 2½ bus. \$3.00 per bushel.

WILLET'S IMPROVED WHITE DENT

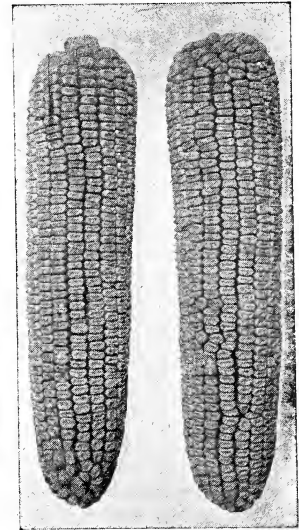
OUR EARLIEST WHITE FIELD CORN—In earliness, hardness and vigorosity this corn is identical to our Improved Golden Dent. Often used for roasting ears, but we do not recommend it for this purpose, the garden varieties (under vegetable department) are preferable in every respect for the table. A softer corn than Golden Dent, the grains are large white and deep; cob is comparatively small. This is an ideal milling type. Some growers use it each year as their main crop and it has produced on good lands 60 to 90 bushels per acre. There is quite a demand for it, for early planting on account of earliness, and late plantings, after truck and oats. Our stocks are carefully selected and the best obtainable. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.00; sack 2½ bus. \$2.75 per bus.

WILLET'S WEEVIL-PROOF PROLIFIC CORN

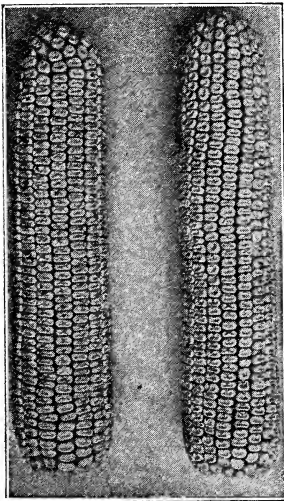
New and only listed by us. The Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard, flint-resistant corn; this failed, as the weevil will attack any corn regardless of its hardness; even pop corns are sometimes completely destroyed regardless of their hardness. Next they tried to get a thick, heavy, long shuck, to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils and other insects enter to attack the corn. In this perfect shuck they have found a tremendous success against weevils. This corn encourages now the growing of corn where the destruction by weevils has largely heretofore made it impossible, as oftentimes the largest part of crops have been practically ruined or destroyed in the field even before it was dry enough to harvest. We today offer to the trade a weevil-resistant corn, and one equal to any in prolificness, and it has many good qualities that some of our better known corns are deficient in. This corn has a small or medium ear from two to three to the stalk; small red cob, long grains and shells out well. Seventy pounds of corn on the ear will shell out above sixty pounds net. It is about one week earlier than Marlboro. A big Augusta corn grower writes: "I made 180 bushels on 3 acres my first year, and an average of 50 bushels per acre on my entire crop the following year. Stalks not large, but makes on an average of two to three ears; shucks long and extend beyond the tips of the ears and close tightly; keeps well in field and storage. I had less loss by weevils than ever before. It was the most prolific corn I ever raised, but I would plant no other now if it made ten bushels to acre less on account of weevils." There is an especially big demand for this corn throughout the South and growers are reporting the most favorable results. Our stocks are limited and we advise all buyers to place orders early. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; ½ pk. \$1.05; 1 pk. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$3.45; sack 2½ bus. at \$3.25 per bus.

WILLET'S PRIDE

This corn has been grown throughout Georgia for the past fifteen years. It is one of the very best field corns listed by us. It is called by quite a number of growers Poor Man Corn, they claim it to be the surest corn on thin lands. Our grower here at Augusta averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop of 200 acres. He claims that he has planted nothing else on his farms for the past eight years and in that time has never made a failure. The corn has a medium ear, two to a stalk, extra long deep grains, small red cob. We recommend it to any farmer as there is no better variety for a main crop. Our stocks were all grown by one man and selected for seed purposes. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not postpaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2½ bus. at \$3.00 per bushel.



Willet's Improved White Dent.



Willet's Improved Golden Dent.



Willet's Weevil-Proof Corn.

BUMPER CORN—SUPER CROPS

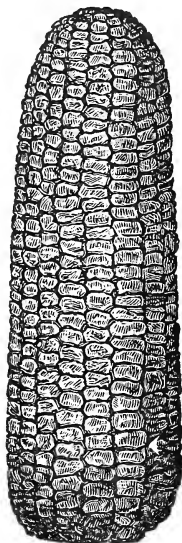
WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY

This is a new variety of our introduction. The most valuable Yellow Corn today known. We produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six-Ear and carefully breeding and selecting for a pure type. There has been a great demand for a hard, dainty, prolific yellow corn, and we have succeeded in producing two to four ears to stalk. Small cob; grains deep rich Golden Yellow and hard. It is very high in feed value and growers claim it will feed longer than any white variety. We believe this to be the best keeper of any corn; it never rots in the field on account of rainy weather. We have seen it shocked in the



Willet's Golden Beauty.

field in early fall and stay there until the next spring, and when shucked it was in perfect condition. It is hardy and vigorous and more resistant to drought than all other varieties. Has produced here 75 bushels per acre on 40-acre field. Ten days to two weeks earlier than Marlboro or Georgia Six-Ear. We haven't sufficient space to enumerate all the good qualities of this corn. Have only a limited amount to offer. We advise ordering early. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.05; 1 pk. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$3.45; sack 2 1/2 bus. at \$3.25 per bus.



Georgia Six Ear.

GEORGIA SIX EAR

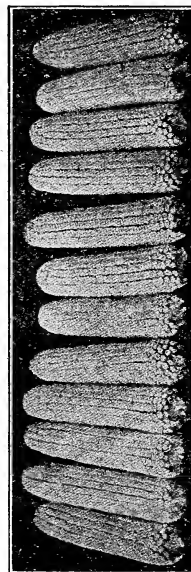
This is a standard corn and well known throughout the South. It is sold under numerous names. It is one of our most prolific varieties and has won many prizes for the largest yield per acre. Here at Augusta it has produced under test, several times, more than 100 bushels per acre. It is a flint corn, grains are small and long, very small white cob, turns out remarkably well when shelled. Our grower at Augusta the past year on 22 acres averaged 98 bushels per acre. Our seed stock this year has been carefully selected for seed purposes. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bu.

IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC

A well known standard corn. This is one of the most popular white varieties on the market, and it has many good points. It makes 2 to 3 ears per stalk; grain and cob white. It is not especially early in maturing, but makes a good yield. Many cash prizes in the State of South Carolina have been won by this variety. Being a pure white corn it is excellent for milling purposes. Our stocks were grown by one of the most careful farmers in South Carolina. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bu.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC

One of our best prolific many eared corns. The Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., for the past three or four years test in succession makes this corn to lead all; runs 2 or 3 ears per stalk, which gives it advantage over other prolific corns. The majority of all ears produced are of medium size. Has a large stalk which grows off quicker, and a deep root system and withstands drought better than most prolific corns. The cob is dark red, grains are cream white, but not flint. Ready for milling ten days over the old prolific varieties. It has yielded as high per acre as any standard variety under test. Our seed stock is carefully selected and grown from prize winning stock. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bus.



Whatley's Prolific.

HICKORY KING

A widely known and very popular white corn, especially for high land. This corn contains the smallest cob of any variety, grains very large and white, making a fine quality of meal. This corn is called by some Poorland Corn. Matures in 115 to 125 days. This is probably the best known of all the standard varieties. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bu.

THOROUGHbred BIG ROCKDALE

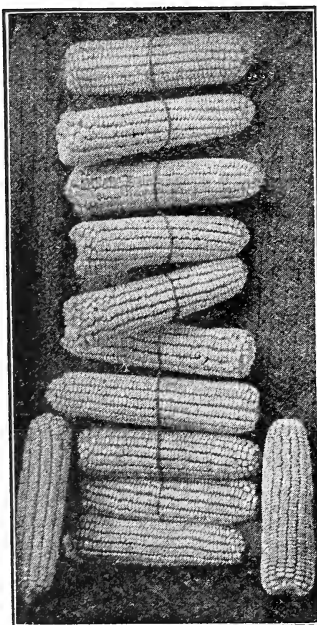
This is a well known corn and anyone desiring a large early variety, we believe that this is one of the best. We believe it is an improvement over the old big eared Shaw. It is considered among the big eared corns the modern "thoroughbred." The ears are 12 inches long with large diameter; grains white and big and fill out to the extreme end. Ears often weigh 11-4 lbs. An ideal corn on rich bottom land in Georgia or black lands of the Southwest. Very prolific for a big ear variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.10; 1 pk. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.10; 1 bu. \$3.45; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.25 per bu.

TENNESSEE RED COB

The great Tennessee corn, known in Virginia as Columbia Beauty. Large ears, medium early, white grains, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used on heavy land and in the swamp. An excellent drought-resistant variety, and considered one of the best all-purpose corns. Largely grown throughout the South. Price: Postpaid, 1 quart 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE

The universal ensilage and fodder corn. A great favorite for corn and fodder in Virginia. It has proven the best ensilage corn for our section, even grows here 15 feet or taller. Big white ears. A remarkable silo corn. Price: Postpaid, 1 quart 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.00; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.25; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.00 per bushel.



Willet's Marlboro Corn.

SELECTED SEED CORNS COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN

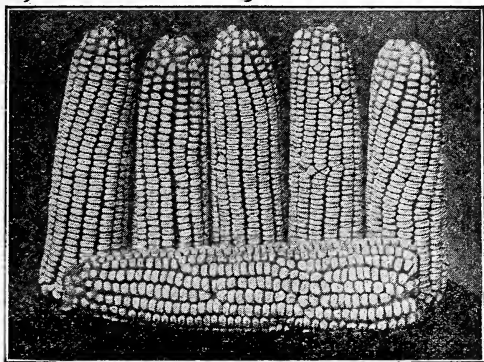
Flinty white, heavy. Our breeder has made a specialty of this corn for ten years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to two ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the stalks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties N. C. Exp. Sta. for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often, or four ears to stalk; grains are flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered one of the most prolific corns in Virginia. Qt. 40c; 1/2 pk. \$1.10; 1 pk. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck \$1.10; bus. \$3.45; sack 2 1/2 bus. at \$3.25 per bus.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN

Grains good size. Stalk tall, 10 to 15 feet high, wide blades and quick grower—80 to 90 days. Plant early or till July 10th. Used largely for roasting ears, for flour grinding, and for barn use, too. While called "Flour Corn" its dough does not rise like wheat. Each grain sends forth three or more stalks, main stalk has three ears and other stalks one or two. A wonderful yielder. The earliest of all corns. Fairly good roasting ears. Makes best meal of all corns. Grain looks like white ivory. The top of grain has not the usual dent in it. There is no hard part at all to the grain—grain is all soft and can be chewed up like wheat. A most useful corn, but little known here. Price, Qt. 55c; 1/2 pk. \$1.50; 1 pk. \$2.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN

The Mexican June Corn we are now offering is quite an improvement over the old of a few years ago. We have improved the quality of this corn to the place where now it produces two large ears to the stalk and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains. We only list the Tall Mexican June Corn. The Dwarf does not do well in our section and is a mixed corn. There is no variety of corn that can be planted as late as the Mexican June, and mature. This corn should not be planted before June 1st, and can be planted up to the



Mexican June Corn.

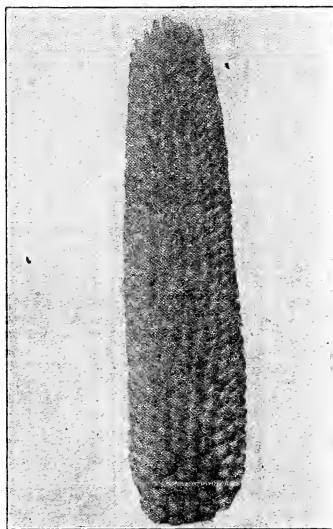
very last of July and mature. You too can have roasting ears up until frost, by planting this corn. It is a soft corn and the cob is sappy, and it will remain in a soft state later than all other varieties. This is the best of all corns for silo purposes when planted late; produced here around 16 tons of silage per acre. Our grower the past season planted Mexican June corn on July 15th and averaged 65 bushels of matured corn per acre. It is better never to pull the fodder, but shock corn and leave it this way until thoroughly dry. Will stand more drought than any other variety. Price: Postpaid, 1 qt. 45c; 1/2 pk. \$1.10; 1 pk. \$1.60. Not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$4.00; sack 2 1/2 bus. \$3.75 per bu.

NOTICE! Special care should be taken in selecting your seed corn. There are lots of our best farmers who have been planting corn for years, and as they thought this corn had been giving them good results, being nothing but a mixed hybrid variety without name. If they would only try some standard bred variety suitable to their soil and see how much more they would produce per acre, they would quickly see what they had been losing for years. Try out this year as an experiment one or two new varieties. You will find it will be worth your time and very profitable in the end.

POP CORN

Its General Uses Are Unknown

Pop Corn is usually thought of only as a popping proposition, but it is, however, one of our best crops for forage and early feed that is known. There is no crop known that will produce more forage and of the very highest feeding value than Pop Corn. It should be planted in 3 or 4 foot rows about 6 inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown and has an abundance of ears in the milk. This crop can be cut and fed to stock. It can also be planted up to July 4th. When planted for corn it should be planted much thinner, one stalk to the hill, every three or four inches in the row, and will produce on good land 35 to 50 bushels per acre.



White Rice Pop Corn.

POP CORN AND COW PEAS MIXED

This makes an ideal combination and the cheapest of hay. Use one-fourth bushel of Pop Corn, three-fourth bushels of Cow Peas per acre. It cures easily and makes a balanced ration.

WHITE RICE

This is probably one of the most well known and popular varieties. It is very prolific. It pops pure white and the quality is excellent. Produces one to six ears to the stalk. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.85. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.45; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN

One of the best varieties for forage purposes. Ears a little large rthan White Rice; handsome yellow grains. Pops perfectly white and exceedingly tender. Price: Postpaid, 1 pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.95. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

BROOM CORN

More of This Crop Should Be Grown in the South.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM—We have found this to be the only variety that has proven successful in the South. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. Grows about 8 feet. Stands up well and always free from crooked brush. One acre produces about 500 lbs. of brush, and 30 to 40 bushels of seed. Plant in spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. Plant in drills 3 1/2 feet apart leaving 6 inches in the row. Requires 20 pounds to the acre. This crop has been tremendously profitable in the past few years, and we advise the more general planting of this. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$9.85.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUTH

Cotton Growing in the South Can Again Be Profitable

It has been demonstrated in the past year that cotton can be grown successfully in spite of the boll weevil, but not without carrying out the following rules which are absolutely essential: **PROPER PREPARATION OF SEED BEDS, SUFFICIENT FERTILIZATION, PROPER CULTIVATION, PLANTING ONLY GOOD TYPES OF EARLY MATURING COTTON SEED, PROPER POISONING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DESTRUCTION BY BOLL WEEVIL.**

BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

The question of Boll Weevil Control is very important. Our Mr. Willet who has devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural developments of the South has made this one point quite a study for the past few years. There is no doubt as to the growing of cotton, but certainly it will have to be poisoned either with calcium arsenate in the powdered form or with other preparations which use as a basis calcium arsenate. In quite a number of instances reports have reached us that it was unsuccessful. We found this due more to weather conditions, poor cultivation, no fertilization and inferior seed than to the failure of poisoning. In most cases, without boll weevil poor crops would have been raised.

DIRECTIONS FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

First—Break land very early, plowing under all cover crops, and cover crops in these boll weevil days are more than ever necessary.

Second—Plant cotton early and in warm soils as early as frost will allow. Plant only early type cottons that produce fruit quickly and have proven their value in this respect.

Third—Before planting apply guano one time only, high in phosphorus with good nitrogen content; in sandy lands use some potash.

Fourth—Close-space your cotton, hedge-row fashion, which eliminates late vegetative bearing limbs and produces early

fruit on the main stem. Thin out to the width of a hoe, leaving one or two stalks to the hill. This is revolutionary, but it is the correct method.

Fifth—Cultivate intensely and shallow once a week or oftener if possible. Keep it up until August. Pick up all punctured squares if cheap labor can be secured. Repeat every five days. Gather from plants the dried, yellow flared squares if they do not fall.

Sixth—Start poisoning on the first appearance of weevil. If you use the dusting method and have a small acreage, the American Beauty Duster we consider the best of all Hand Dusters. For large acreage, we recommend the Perfection One Horse Duster. We do not advise the large Power Duster, there is too much waste of poison. The wet method Calcium Arsenate and Molasses is all right, but we believe that Hill's Mixture is preferable. It is made scientifically and with our experiments it has given the best results. The advantage of Hill's Mixture is that it can be applied at any time and often at a time when dusting method cannot be used.

Seventh—It is vitally necessary to turn under all cotton stalks by October 10th to kill out winter weevils. It is economic ignorance not to turn under early in the fall and prevent from hibernation the winter weevils.

Eighth—To develop an early producing cotton soil plant down early wherever possible, fall cover crops. Weevils cannot live in green crops and these green crops prevent in winter the washing or leaching of soil and when turned under in the early spring add nitrogen and humus to the soil.

WE CARRY IN STOCK AND CAN SUPPLY ALL THE NECESSITIES FOR BOLL WEEVIL DESTRUCTION



American Beauty Duster.

HILL'S MIXTURE BOLL WEEVIL POISON

Hill's method of boll weevil control was so forcibly brought to our attention that we listed it the past season for the benefit of our customers. This year we are listing it again. All users the past season reported excellent results. There were thorough tests of this preparation made in practically all of the cotton growing states the past season, and it ranked first in the majority of tests. We recommend this of all the dusting methods. There are hundreds of so-called boll weevil poisons that are absolutely fakes, but this poison has proven all that the manufacturers claim. We will be glad to supply any one literature and records of tests from some of the users of this poison. This is put up in 50 gal. barrels. Price 53 1/2 c per gallon f. o. b. factory at Wheelless, Ga. We can supply it also in 25 gal. barrels at 58c per gallon f. o. b. factory at Wheelless.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

This is a dusting machine that was made with no intention on the part of the manufacturers to dust cotton, but was made for general dusting on truck farms and especially for orchards and nurserymen, being able to take care of trees from 1 ft. to a height of 20 ft. It is without a doubt the most ideal Hand Duster ever manufactured. The American Beauty Dusters have the following advantages: An arrangement of the knapsack or shoulder carrier contributes to greater ease, greater freedom of movement and leaves both hands free for use at any time. The 600

cubic inch bellows capacity gives the most powerful drive extant. It will cover widest areas of any field crop. The bellows system gives absolute and instant control of the blast. The slightest change of pressure on the operating lever serves to throw the dust high or low, far or near, at the operator's will, and without loss of time or material. In point of value, there is no comparison between the bellows and the fan or the diaphragm. The bellows drives forcefully; the fan runs mildly; the diaphragm puffs uselessly; the bellows gives a strong intermittent blast when you want it and where you want it and is inactive when not wanted. We not only recommend this duster for cotton, but one should be in the hands of every trucker. It is ideal to use for tomato worms, fruit trees, Irish Potatoes, etc. Mr. J. P. Mealing, R.F.D., Augusta, says: 'I have tried all makes of Hand Guns for dusting that I have ever seen advertised, but all I ever got in trying to use them was exercise, but the American Beauty really does the work. Price, each, \$25.00 f. o. b. Augusta.'

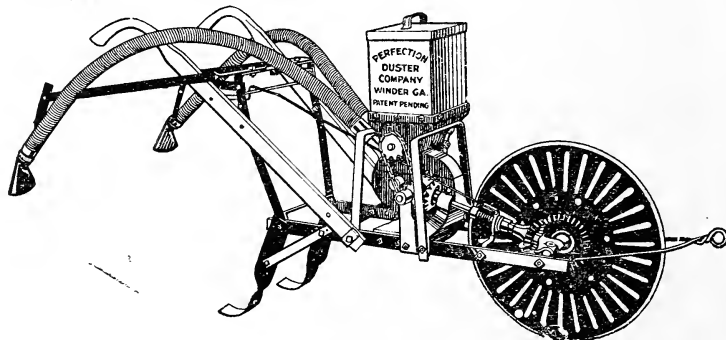
PERFECTION DUSTER

See-cut. We have sold for a number of years high priced power dusters, but we have found that even though they do the work satisfactorily on large cotton, there is entirely too much loss of poison. The Perfection Duster we consider the best of any of the larger size Dusters ever put on the market. The smallest size cotton to the largest size can be dusted perfectly with this machine. It can be regulated for any height of cotton or width of row. It will pay for itself in a very short time in the saving of Calcium Arsenate alone. It can be regulated so as to put out any amount you wish per acre from one pound up. It is simply constructed and durable. The smallest mule on a farm can pull this machine all day without fatigue, and the most inexperienced farm laborer can operate it. It will cover from 15 to 20 acres each day or night's operation. One machine should be allowed to each forty acres. Price, \$79.50 f. o. b. Augusta.

CALCIUM ARSENATE

We can supply Calcium Arsenate in any amount, of the highest grade, manufactured according to government specifications, packed in 25 lb., 50 lb., 100 lb. and 200 lb. containers. Write for prices.

PUNCTURED SQUARE DESTROYERS—An iron stick with points that can be used successfully in picking up infested squares off the ground. Will do the work of three or four men. Price, each postpaid, 75c; 1 dozen, not prepaid, \$6.00.



Perfection Duster.

HIGH BRED COTTON SEED

**The Leading Early Types of Cotton in the South Today and Description of Each
IN COTTON SEED FOR PLANTING PURPOSES WE ARE LEADERS**

The N. L. Willet Seed Company is recognized throughout the cotton planting world as the principal source of supply for high grade cotton seed of all types. We are probably the largest dealers in cotton seed for planting purposes in the world, and we ship hundreds of carloads yearly, not only in this country, but to Mexico, South America and even export to China, Russia, Africa and all English and French possessions, and all other parts of the world where cotton is known. The British, French and Chinese governments send to us every year for samples of new types for experimental purposes. We mention this merely to convey to our customers the dependability, magnitude and thoroughness of our cotton seed business. We know of no other house that handles the varieties and keeps as continually in touch with all phases of the cotton growing industry that this house does at a cost to us of many, many dollars in money and endless time. All of this information is collected for but one purpose, and that is to be worthy of our reputation as the foremost cotton seed house in America.

EARLY SEEDS

The necessity for early seed is evident. Early cottons will mature the early portion of a crop before the weevil has time to do its most destructive work. Our stocks we offer this year



Small, Medium and Big Boll Cotton.

were grown in the extreme northern portion of the cotton belt; as we have found that seed grown in the highest latitude and altitude will produce earlier than home-grown seed. The matter of ten days or two weeks often means the loss of 50 per cent of your crop. This fact should impress the necessity for those who are going to plant cotton, to buy only the tested early varieties that have been grown as far north as possible.

Quality of Our Cotton Seeds—We buy our seeds from scientific growers in carload lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. Our planting seed come almost exclusively from the States of South Carolina and North Carolina, from the finest cotton specialists and cotton planting originators in the South. We sell sacked 30 pounds to the bushel, 1,000 bushels to the car; but at some points 1,400 bushels constitute a car. Wire for prices car lots delivered f. o. b. you sacked.

Our Cotton Plant Cuts—Our cuts are not minleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, or grown in trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

COTTON SEED TESTING

A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

Culture—Get from your State Agricultural College bulletins for cotton culture and also for Boll Weevil poisoning.

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS

Early Small and Medium Varieties—Willet's Special Toole, Willet's Special King, Willet's Special Simpkins, Holden's Prolific.

Early Big Boll Varieties—Willet's Special College No. 1, Willet's Special Cleveland, Pedigreed Salisbury, Willet's Special Half and Half.

Early Wilt-Resistant Varieties—Council Toole, Willet's Improved Dixie Triumph, Lewis' 63, Covington Toole.

Extra Early Long Staple Varieties—Willet's Special Express, Webber 49, Coker's Delta Type Webber.

Sea Island Types—Early Meade, Eureka.

While the varieties as listed above are varieties that we especially recommend under boll weevil conditions, we can supply any standard variety of cotton as grown in the South,

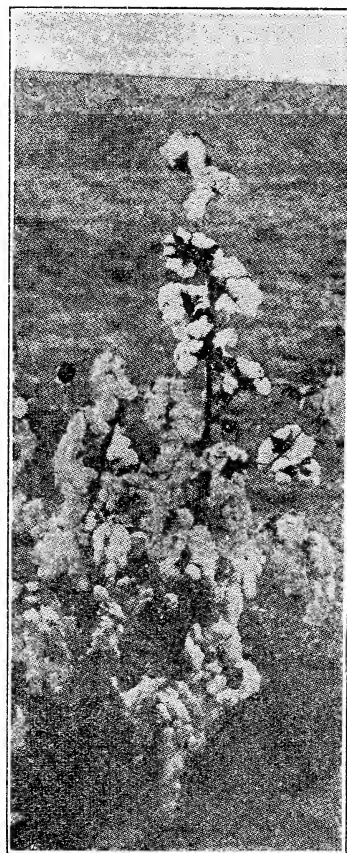
and if you will give us a list of your wants we will be very glad to quote you. We carry in stock, Mebane Triumph, Rowden, Bank Account, Money Maker and several other varieties that we do not list.

CULLED AND DELINTED SEED

We can supply cotton seed that have been culled and we can also supply culled and delinted seed. We have culling machines in our warehouse and are fully equipped to do this work. If you wish seed culled or culled and delinted, there is an advance in price above those listed in this catalog, and we will be glad to quote you upon request.

FUMIGATED SEED

All cotton seed we export are fumigated and if you wish seed fumigated before being shipped to you we will be glad to do so and our only additional charge for this is the actual cost of the material and labor.

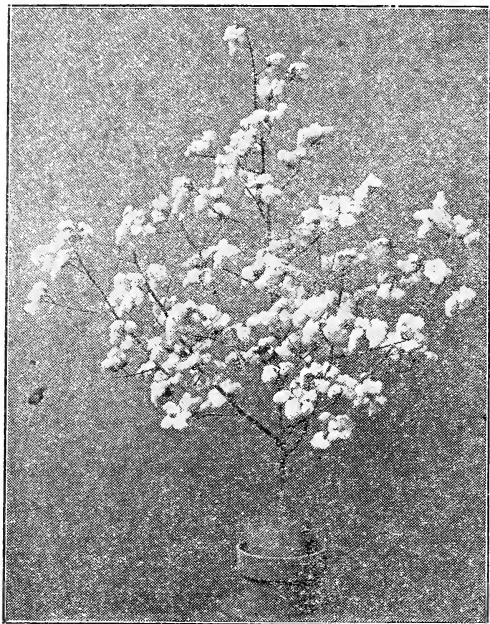


Stalks of Cotton showing results from close spacing; no bottom limbs, but upright growth and fruited to top, when properly poisoned.

Varieties We Recommend Under Boll Weevil Conditions

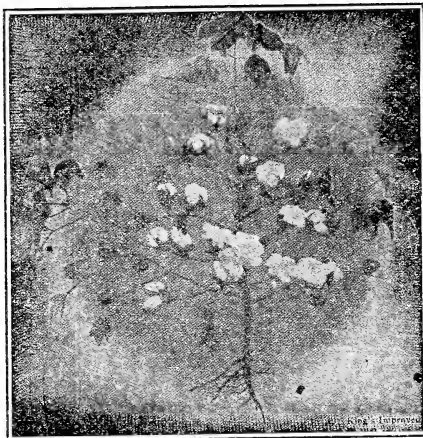
SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS

The Earliest Small and Medium Boll Varieties of Short Staple Cottons.
Length of Lint Seven-Eighths to One Inch.



Willet's Special Toole.

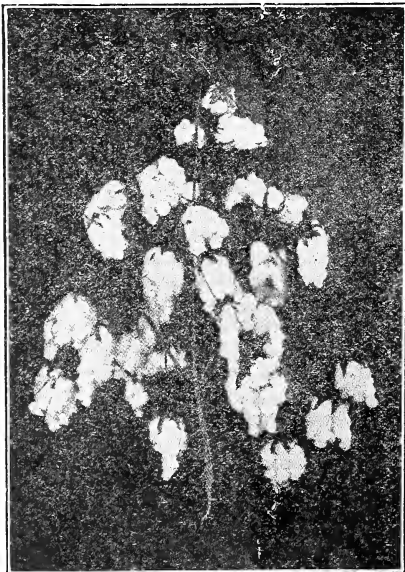
WILLET'S TOOLE—A hybrid of Kings and old-time Peterkin. Augusta is the habitat of this cotton, it originating here. A few days later than King's, but is far more prolific, more limby, bigger boll and lint is longer. Gins 40 to 42 per cent. Bolls 87 to the pound. Height 3.66 feet. Small seeds. We usually plant two stalks to the hill, about 15 inches in the row. Up to several years ago Toole was the principal cotton grown in Augusta territory and enormous amounts of it were shipped for seed purposes into the Southwest. It was known as our largest yielder of cotton. It usually stood first at our experimental stations. Toole is still in large use. It is no new variety, but an old type long tested and tried. Few farmers in the South but know this cotton. Its strong forte is its productivity. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 (bus. \$2.00; 100 bus. or more, \$1.85 per bu.



Willet's Special King Cotton.

under boll weevil conditions. It is sent out today under a variety of names. There are a host of intelligent cotton growers around Augusta who have always used and still use nothing else. The lint is 7-8, 103 bolls to the pound and gins 38 to 40 per cent. Sometimes with us 83 per cent is out by September the first. Its height is about 3 feet. Very sparse foliage. If late planting becomes necessitous Kings is the cotton. All cottons of Sugar Loaf origin carry more or less a red spot in the white bloom. Our seed are North Carolina grown and may mature possibly a week earlier than native Augusta-grown seed. Price: 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$1.85; 100 bus. or more, \$1.75 per bu.

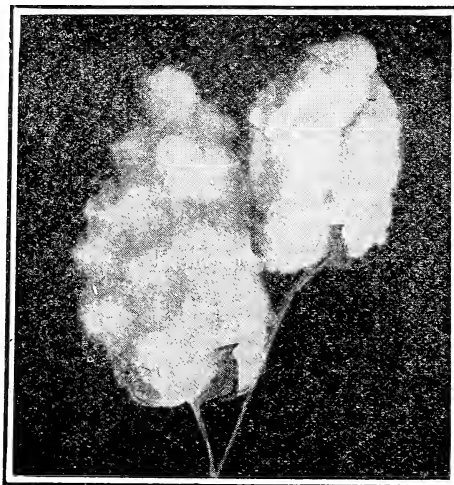
WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS—Simpkins is a strain of King's. Possibly more highly advertised than King's, and it is claimed for it that there are less black or lintless seed in Simpkins than in King's. In general its shape, its lint staple and its earliness ally it closely to King's. It may have a little less red spots in the white blooms than King's. Like King's it carries extra earliness. Our seeds are grown in North Carolina at points of high latitude and high altitude. The average grower may not see in casually looking over his fields but little difference between the three North Carolina descendants of Sugar Loaf, viz.: Holden's, King's and Simpkins, but there are sufficient distinctive qualities differentiating these three types to adhere to the above names. The lint is 7-8. This highly advertised cotton is not a new cotton. About 100 bolls to the pound. Next to Toole probably the most widely advertised of all of our small boll, short staple cottons. Price: 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$1.85; 100 bus. or more, \$1.75 per bu.



Holden's Prolific.

HOLDEN'S PROLIFIC —

This type of cotton is small seeded, dwarfish in shape, but very early maturity. Has been largely advertised and sold and is extensively called for. The chief objection to it is the shortness of its staple and the absence, usually, of any possible top crop. It has a deep tap root, stands drought, gins 42 per cent, and our seed are North Carolina grown. Price: 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$1.85; 100 bus or more \$1.75 per bus.



Bolls of Toole's Prolific Cotton.

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING—Ever since the boll weevil originated in Texas, King Cotton has been widely known and in greatest use. It originated in North Carolina in areas of high latitude and altitude where the growing season is short. Its original name is Sugar Loaf, thus named because of its pyramidal shape. Until the arrival of Lightning Express this cotton was known as our earliest cotton

High Bred Cotton Seed That Will Beat Boll Weevil

BIG BOLL COTTONS THE EARLIEST BIG BOLL VARIETIES

Length of Lint, One to One and One Sixteenth Inches.



Willet's Special Wannamaker Cleveland.

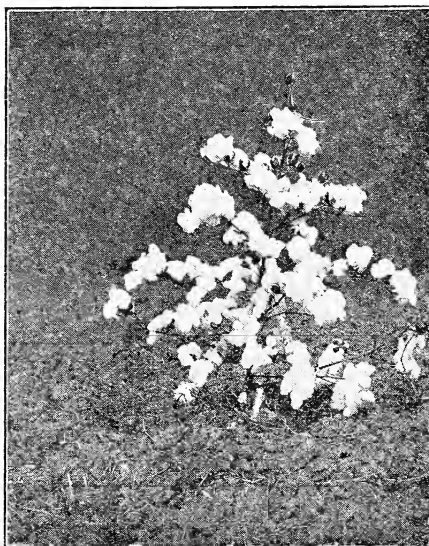
WILLET'S SPECIAL WANNAMAKER CLEVELAND—Today the leading type of all of our early big boll varieties. Clemson College says that Cleveland is our best type among the big bolls. Bolls are large and thick; 52 to the pound. Lint runs 1 to 1-16, and in the Southwest Cleveland always makes 1-16 inch cotton. The lint is strong and tough and should always bring a premium. See dare white or gray, large but very light—the meat often rattles in the shell. Out-turn at the gin about 40 per cent. Foliage is very sparse. Stalk is branching in growth with five to six primary limbs. Largely free from anthracnose. Picking is at low cost. A hundred pounds of Cleveland can be picked while seventy pounds are being picked from small boll cottons. 75 per cent is picked out here by the 15th of September. No other cotton has had the same experimental station records, ranking first, time after time, in all tests. This cotton is more widely grown in the cotton belt than any other variety. Extremely prolific. In numbers of cases, on an acreage of 100 and 200 acres, Wannamaker Cleveland made this year under boll weevil conditions, one bale to the acre. One farm of 500 acres in one body made 400 bales. Our seeds are from the two Carolinas and in all cases are fancy and in most cases pedigreed seed. Price: 1 bu. \$2.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$1.85; 100 bus. or more, \$1.75 per bu.

PEDIGREED SALSBURY—This is one of the newest of our cottons and is a cross between Cleveland and Express. This cotton still shows in an occasional variant stalk the fact of its having two parents. Under boll weevil conditions some of this cotton produced around Augusta this year a bale and a quarter to the acre. The cotton brings at least one cent premium, it having a longer staple than Cleveland. The cotton has medium foliage, fast fruiting and sets bolls early. We have tried it out this year on all soils. The lint of this cotton runs from 1-16 to 1-8. Has good ginning percentage. Theoretically a cross between big boll Cleveland and early staple Express would produce an ideal cotton. Some of the largest farms in the United States, especially down in Mississippi, now are growing this cotton exclusively. Price: 1 bu. \$3.00; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.75; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.50; 100 bus. or more \$2.35 per bu.



Willet's Special College No. 1.

WILLET'S SPECIAL COLLEGE No. 1—A rather new cotton, but in tremendous use here in Georgia and has been used extensively in Louisiana and Mississippi. Very early and prolific; 60 bolls to the pound. Lint 1 to 1-16 inch. Gins 40 per cent. Seed medium grey or sometimes greenish grey. Forms begin at the base. It fruits heavily. A tapering plant with sparse foliage. For four or five years has led in earliness and productivity at Athens, Ga., as compared with some twenty-five other varieties; in fact, for five years has produced 10 per cent more than the next highest. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.00; 100 bus. or more, \$1.85 per bushel.



Willet's Special Half and Half.

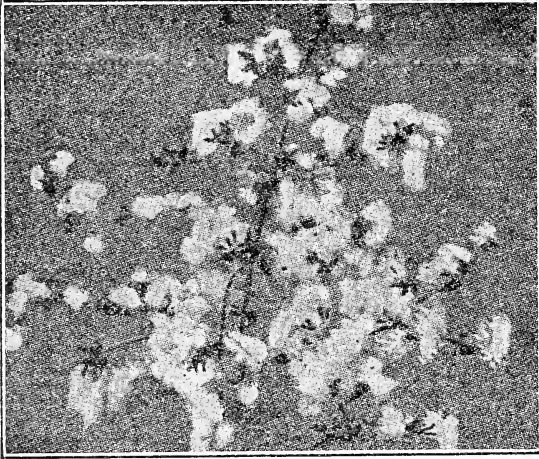
WILLET'S SPECIAL HALF AND HALF—This has been a highly advertised North Georgia cotton. While advertised as producing .50 per cent at the gin, as a matter of fact it produces about 40 per cent to 44 per cent. It is a large boll, about 58 to the pound. Very sparse in foliage and is as early, perhaps, as any of our early big bolls. It is noted only for earliness, but its productivity is remarkable. The sale of this cotton through its advertising and because of its

merit has been quite sensational and there is a big demand for these seed not only in this territory here, but in the Southwest. The bolls seem to be somewhat resistant to disease and seem to be less penetrable by the weevil than some other types of cotton. The cotton is not too tall. The seed are medium and whitish. Not infrequently there may be five locks in place of four. Easily picked. We have the very finest of pedigreed stocks. Price: 1 bu. \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.00; 100 bus. or more \$1.85 per bu.

WILT-RESISTANT COTTONS

VARIETIES WE RECOMMEND FOR WILT-INFESTED LAND

NOTATION! In fields infested by wilt ordinary cotton cannot be planted, for it might entail a loss all the way from 20 to 90 per cent. Wilt is a soil fungus that gets into the tiny root ducts and then goes up into the plant's sap ducts where, attaching itself and growing, it fills these ducts and thus prevents the plant from getting water. The plant slowly wilts and dies. There is no other remedy for wilt except a resistant plant. Wilt areas are increasing very rapidly in the South and are entailing a heavy loss to those who do not understand just what to do. Root Knot or Black Root is a different disease and is caused by an eel worm. By planting a good wilt-resistant cotton one can make a safe crop even in wilt lands wherever, of course, the type of the plant itself is early.



Willet's Improved Dixie Triumph.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE TRIUMPH

So far as we know this is the only big boll cotton that is absolutely immune to wilt, root knot or black root. A medium size plant and quite prolific, bolls about 65 to the pound, lint length 5-16 to 1 inch and stronger; percentage at the gin 38 to 40 per cent. We can recommend this strain very highly

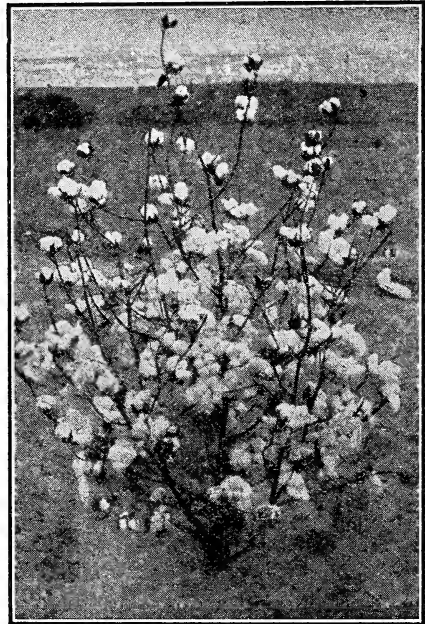


Lewis' Sixty-Three.

and some of our growers prefer this cotton even where they have no wilt in their land. They claim the bolls harden very fast and are much tougher than most varieties of cotton, and very seldom can you find a boll that is matured attacked by the weevil. Price 1 bushel \$2.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.25; 100 bus. or more, \$2.10 per bus.

LEWIS' SIXTY-THREE

This cotton was bred by Mr. A. C. Lewis, of the Georgia Entomological Department. It is very prolific. This cotton at Experimental Stations has stood very high. We have several growers that made over a bale per acre the past season on the worst infested wilt land; one grower making an average of a bale per acre on 250 acres. This cotton is very similar in growth to Toole. Length of staple 7-8 to an inch; out-turn at gin 38 per cent. Our seed are Carolina grown and of the best type. Price: 1 bushel \$2.65; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.40; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.15; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bus.



Council Toole.

COUNCIL TOOLE

This cotton was put on the market by the Georgia Entomological Department and has been giving excellent results in wilt lands under boll weevil conditions. This cotton is identical with the Toole in type and prolificness, but it is wilt-resistant. Some of our growers around here plant nothing else. Length of lint 7-8 to 15-16. Seed stock as offered are Carolina grown. Price: 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more, \$2.00 per bus.

COVINGTON TOOLE

COVINGTON TOOLE—This was one of the first varieties of a prolific wilt-resistant cotton seed offered to the trade. This cotton was bred from the original Toole and selected carefully for its wilt resistance. It was originated in Alabama and is largely grown in the wilt-infested section in that state. It has also been largely grown in South Georgia and in all cases has given excellent results. It is a wilt-resistant cotton, very prolific and we consider it one of the best of the wilt-resistant types as offered to the trade. It is a small boll, requiring around 85 to make a pound. Usual height 3½ feet; seed are small and it has a good out-turn at the gin, ginning average 42 per cent and above, and we consider this one of the best wilt-resistant varieties in the small boll class. Our stocks as offered are only one year from the originator. Price, 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.25; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.10; 100 bus. or more \$2.00 per bus.

EXTRA EARLY LONG STAPLES—BIG BOLLS

Length of Lint, 1 1-8 to 1 1-4 Inch

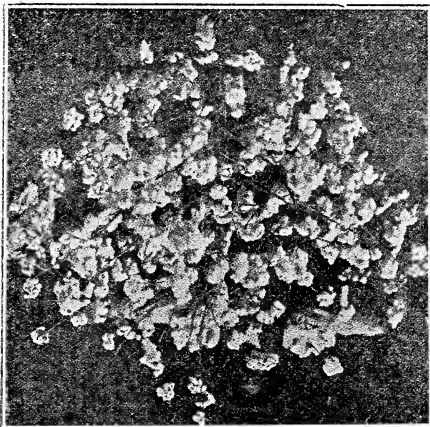


Long Staple Lint.

Note—The only Long Staple possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 11-8 to 11-4 inches; strong, rough staples, the near equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by U. S. Government by crossing Egyptian and American big bolls. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of these seed into the boll weevil areas. The early new big boll early staple cottons are an improvement over the old long staple varieties which on account of their lateness can't now be grown successfully in boll weevil territory.

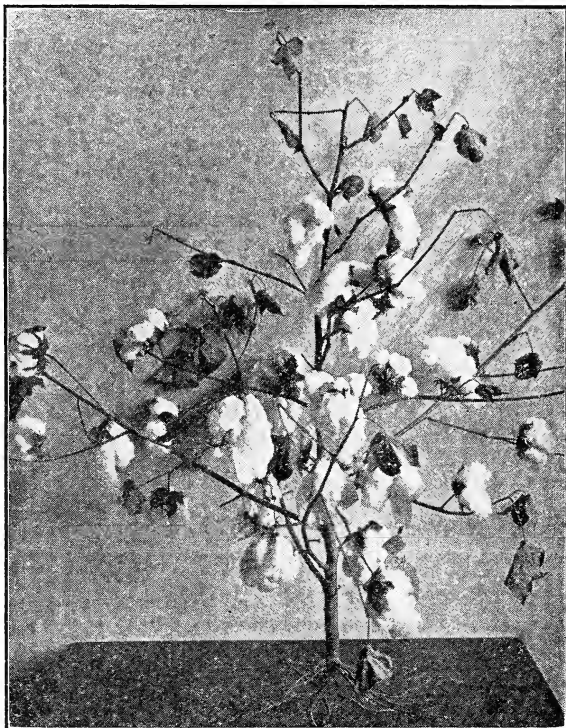
To Gin Long Staples—Dry the seed cotton before ginning at least two weeks in gin house. Gin with slack roll. Speed up the brush, but feed very slowly.

Prices Long Staples—There is always a demand for these staple cottons and a premium of 5c to 10c per pound is usually paid.



Cut of Express Cotton grown under boll weevil conditions. Taken from a field that produced two bales to the acre under boll weevil conditions. The entire crop was gathered with two pickings, the last picking the latter part of September.

WILLET'S SPECIAL LIGHTNING EXPRESS—This is a pedigreed cotton, out of Express Cotton, which is well-known and largely grown in Mississippi. Lightning Express is now grown largely in this section. The bolls are about 70 to the pound. This year this cotton ginned 37 per cent. Length of lint here 1 1-8 to 1 1-4. In the Southwest the lint length would be more. This improvement over the old Express cotton is quite new. Lightning Express is a South Carolina production. Probably in point of earliness it is our very earliest cotton today. Price: 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$4.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$3.85; 100 bus. or more \$3.75 per bu.



Webber 49 Cotton

WEBBER 49—This cotton is one of our new cottons. A South Carolina production. Large bolls, long pointed, 60 to the pound. Open foliage. Next to Lightning Express our earliest long staple. Seed medium size. Webber 49 was bred to be as early as King's and to be a big boll and to carry a staple of 1 1-4. Is somewhat resistant to storms. Has been largely advertised. Lint 1 1-4 to 1 5-16. Runs 35 to 36 per cent at the gin. Yields well. Small stalk looking much like King's. Pyramidal shape. We have pedigreed seed from Carolina. Price: 1 bu. \$2.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.25; 100 bus. or more \$2.10 per bu.

COKER'S DELTA TYPE WEBBER—This cotton was placed only two years or so ago on the market. A little bit later than Express, though an early cotton. It was bred from Webber 82, a well-known cotton in former days, but is quite an improvement. Bolls are large, 61 to the pound, elongated, 4 to 5 locks. Silky, strong lint. Under fine conditions this lint has run in Mississippi as high as 1 3-8 in. long. Out-turn at the gin is about 33 1-3 per cent. We can supply the finest Carolina seed of this type which is now being used in quite large quantities in the Southwest. Price: 1 bu. \$2.85; 5 to 10 bus. \$2.60; 25 to 50 bus. \$2.35; 100 bus. or more, \$2.25 per bus.

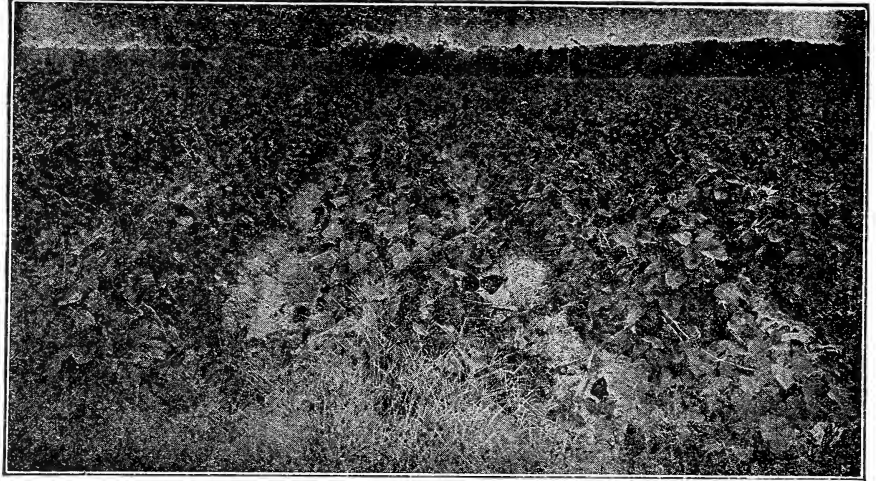
EARLY SEA ISLAND TYPES

MEADE'S EARLY COTTON—Bred for earliness, to take the place of Sea Island Cotton. Earlier than Sea Island. Can make a fair crop on uplands under boll weevil. Needs a roller gin; 69 bolls to the pound; 32 per cent at the gin. At Georgia Agricultural College, Athens, lint was 1 5-8. Black, fairly lintless seed. We sell 30 pounds to the bushel. This cotton is being quite successfully grown in Sea Island areas that have practically given up what is known as the old Sea Island Cotton. Price: 1 bu. \$4.25; 5 to 10 bus. \$4.00; 25 to 50 bus. \$3.85; 100 bus. or more, \$3.75 per bu.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—Eureka, Earliest Variety Known. Black lintless seed. We sell 40 pounds to the bushel. Small boll. Late maturing. While very little of this cotton today is being grown in the South under weevil conditions, yet we have quite a certain demand for them and we can give the very best of these seed wherever they are wanted. Price: 1 bu. \$4.75; 5 to 10 bus. \$4.50; 25 to 50 bus. \$4.35; 100 bus. or more, \$4.25 per bu.

COW PEAS (*Vigna Unguiculata*) (60 lbs. to bushel)

To Increase the Production Use Farmogerm for Legumes—A great soil improver. Plowing under Cow Pea stubble increases the following crop by 25 per cent, and plowing under whole vine, 40 per cent to 60 per cent. One ton Cow Pea hay contains 47 pounds nitrogen, 10 pounds phosphate acid and 20 pounds potash. There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas. Fortunately all of these seed are very cheap this year, which means for us more forage, more hogs and cattle, and more soil enrichment by turning under vines. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill; also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas. In ground rich in nitrates Cow Peas will make big vines, but few peas. Yield in peas 10 bushels (in corn) to 15 bushels (drilled) per acre.



Field of Brabham Peas Planted July 20th, Meeting in Four-Foot Rows.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest Cow Pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows, ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes Peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet. April plantings can be hogged in July, June plantings in September and October. Their best habitat is about us here. Contains more nutriment as hay than Clover or Alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. For hay, cut when Peas are forming and cure. Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern States. Augusta often gathers by July 15th, a crop of New Era, Ramshorn, Iron and Brabham Peas. A big winter gathering money crop. Has long been a leading crop in the South for hay and pasture; and the green peas are staple human food throughout the summer season. In winter the dried peas are just as good as white navy beans. We handle all varieties of Cow Peas, but list below only a few varieties, in a retail way. Prices on Cow Peas fluctuate so much that we cannot quote in large amounts, but will gladly quote on any variety in any amounts. Write us for prices.

IRON, also called FLINT—A small, hardy, grayish yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by Agricultural Department as being immune to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. A most valuable field pea. Being root knot resistant, this pea, in preference to others, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Matures in about 100 days. April plantings Augusta mature crop about July 20th. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.75.

BRABHAM—New. Originated near Augusta. First listed by us. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the wilt-resistant qualities of the Iron. Agricultural test at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron. A Florida grower says: "This is practically the New Era Pea, combined with the wilt-resistant quality of the Iron Pea." Planted with fall grain will lie in the ground all winter and germinate next spring. This pea makes more vines than any known pea. Pods white and 6½ inches long, about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham pea vines will stay green until frost; can be "picked" six or seven times, and vine then cut for hay. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.75.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY, or BUNCH SPECKLES (Two Crop Peas)—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron, and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick, and rots easily; brown-spotted pea. One of the earliest peas. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.75.

NEW ERA—A trifle earlier than Whippoorwill, and one third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. Ripens in six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing Cow Peas are wanted. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. One of our most valuable peas. Often matures in 60 days. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.35; bus. \$4.25.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL—Fine combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous Cow Pea." Erect vines; late maturing. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.35; bus. \$4.25.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections, and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.35; bus. \$4.25.

WHITE TABLE PEAS

Farmogerm for Legumes. Saleable at much higher prices than ordinary Cow Peas. These dried peas are largely used in the South, and in other sections of the country as table Peas.

RAM'S HORN, CALIFORNIA EARLY BLACK-EYE—Six Weeks Peas. Do not mature at once. Keep them picked. Should be adopted in the South to serve just as the White Yankee Bean serves in the North. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger and sweeter than Black-Eye, and quicker to mature. Vine is large, and the peas are fine yielders. Peas are curved up at both ends and sugary. Skin is a little rough. Price, postpaid, qt. 55c; ½ pk. \$1.10; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.25.

BROWN-EYE WHITE CROWDER—Medium size white pea with brown eyes. One of the universal table peas; very prolific and hardy; more largely grown in the South than any white pea. Keeps better than most varieties. An excellent table pea; medium late. Price, postpaid, qt. 55c; ½ pk. \$1.10; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.25.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; prolific bearer, very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Price, postpaid, qt. 60c; ½ pk. \$1.20; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.00; bus. \$7.00.

CONCH, or GENTLEMAN PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April begin bearing late in June, and vines bear until frost. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. Will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. Two quarts make enough for a family from June until frost. Price, postpaid, qt. 65c; ½ pk. \$1.35; pk. \$2.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.25; bus. \$7.75.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Small, round, smooth, white-seeded pea. Height of straw, 48 inches. Resembles a small extra early garden pea. Takes the place in the far North and Canada that the Cow Pea does in the South. Plant in the South any time from September until March. Sown alone, broadcast like Cow Peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre; will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay. Canada Field Peas and Burt Oats—sow bushel of each in February; oats hold up peas. Combination makes a perfect hay forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn. It makes large out-turn. Price, postpaid, qt. 40c; ½ pk. 95c; pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.35; bus. \$4.65.

SOY, or SOJA BEANS (Glycine Hispida) (60 lbs. to bushel)

USE BACTERIA CULTURES FOR LEGUMES TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

THE SOY BEAN—Uses and Cultures. Soys carry more varied uses than any other plant; lead all other crops in production of digestible protein—exceeding corn 700 per cent. After threshing must not be sacked or piled until thoroughly dry. A valuable and important forage and feed crop for Southern farmers. Carry superiority over Cow Peas; carry wide uses in forage, pastures, hogging, soil renovation, hay, oil, cake and canning (dry peas). Resist drought and cold better than Cow Peas. Can plant earlier than Cow Peas. For green manuring broadcast. For hogs, broadcast last cultivation of corn. Sow spring or summer. Sorghum, Sudan or Cow Peas all make good mixtures with Soys. Yield 20 to 30 bushels per acre. Weevils do not attack. For hay or green manure, broadcast 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill. (See special culture under some varieties as listed.) Sow after oats for hay and make 2 to 2½ tons hay per acre. Broadcast at last corn plowing in corn and the popped beans will lie on ground till February for hogs. Fine for hogging. For forage cut the vines when the beans just begin yellowing, save and feed this combined ration of beans and vines. Sow with Cow Peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, and to enable them to be cut and cured. Sow at rate of half a bushel of Soys to one bushel of Cow Peas. Furnishes a balanced ration (vines and beans) in one crop. Not necessary to feed corn, cotton seed meal or any oil-foods whatever when feeding the above. Ton for ton, Soy Bean hay and Alfalfa hay contain practically the same quan-

titles each of protein, carbohydrates and fat. On sandy poor land grow three feet high. Each pod carries three beans and possibly 200 pods per stalk. Seed ripen at same time. Do equally well on light and heavy soils. A fine land improver. Yield is heavier in beans and vines than Cow Peas. Are easier raised, more productive, carry more nitrogen, hay is easier saved, and requires only three-quarters as much seed as Cow Peas. As a source of protein, there are few things better. The pressed oil is not only edible, but is our best linseed paint oil substitute, also a solvent for cresol. The pressed cake is for cattle food, a great rival of cotton seed meal. Being a bush-like plant, Soy Beans do not interfere with the cultivation of other crops when sown in the middles. Plant in corn middles and then thicken the stand of your corn in the corn row, and get two good crops. Always inoculate seed. Fine in orchards. In big use for grinding—2,000 pounds Soy Beans make 1,650 pounds cake and 30 gallons of oil. For all leaf-worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate is indicated.

There are now several new varieties of Soy Beans on the market, and today there is no one thing that can be used in so many ways as the Soy Beans. No up-to-date or practical farm can do without some one of these varieties listed. No stock raiser can afford to miss planting some variety of Soys.

LAREDO SOY BEANS

An absolutely new Soy Bean listed only by us, carrying remarkable and sensational characteristics. The new Laredo Soy Bean, after thorough test, has proven to be one of the best all round Soy Beans and the only one known to be positively immune to root knot and nematode. The Laredo differs from any other variety. As the plants get up a few inches high they stool out like oats and each individual plant sends up from six to fifteen very fine branches which makes it one of the very best of hay beans, and unlike any of the other varieties of soys. The mere fact of this bean being the only variety to be positively immune to root knot will cause a great demand. It is similar in some respects to the O-Too-Tan in regard to the size of seed. The seed, however, are a little smaller, black and flat. Even with this smallness of seed it is one of the most prolific varieties known, demonstrating this fact at the Georgia Experiment Station and every station where tried. As a bean producer it has no equal; as a soil improver it can only be equalled or surpassed by the O-Too-Tan. The O-Too-Tan will perhaps produce more hay, too, to the acre. One of its great advantages is its earliness. The one drawback to O-Too-Tan is that it is apt to fall and recline. The Laredo, on the other hand, can be platted from the middle of May until July 10th. It will mature in high latitudes and is upstanding; does not twine or fall. It is sensational as a seed maker, producing on fair land thirty bushels of seed per acre the past season. While the seed are extremely high this year, the out-put per acre is remarkably small. One bushel will plant about twelve acres in 2½-foot rows, three to four seed to the foot in drills, so the cost will not be much higher than the ordinary Soy Bean. Our grower, Mr. Kuhn, writes us: "On my farm in 1921 they made a larger yield per acre than ten other varieties planted side by side in an eleven variety test. They also proved to be one of the best varieties for hay and the only one immune to root knot. I was one of the first to grow this variety, growing them in direct co-operation with the Alabama Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture. I find the proper time to cut for hay is when the beans are about half mature. In that way it holds all its leaves and being very prolific in beans, it makes a quality of hay that cannot be surpassed by any other leguminous plant. Being an early bean, the proper time to cut for hay would be about



Laredo Soy Beans.

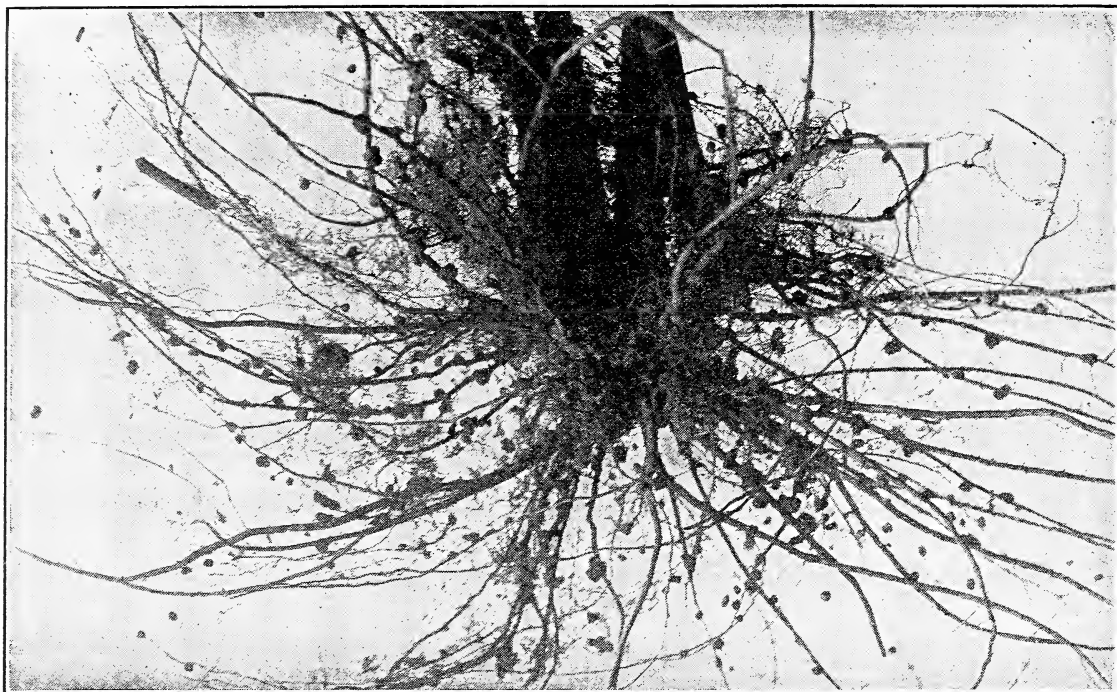
September 1st. The seed will mature about September 15th. I do not believe that any farmer in the South who ever tries them will ever give them up." For seed saving use the mower and a threshing machine. It is possible, though, to hand-pick and to flail out. We believe, in offering this bean to the trade, that it will compare favorably with anything that has been offered in the past. It certainly carries sensational value to Southern Agriculture. There are very few seed available. Price, postpaid, 1 pt. 50c; 1 qt. 95c; ½ pk. \$2.85; pk. \$5.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$4.50; 1 bu. \$17.00.

O-TOO-TAN SOY BEAN—Destined to Revolutionize Southern Agriculture

Entirely different from all other Soy Beans. The coming fine stemmed leguminous hay maker of the South.

A Great Hay Maker and Legume—This is the most remarkable and most valuable addition to Southern agriculture for many years. A Hawaiian bean. As a soil renovator or improver it will be seen from the accompanying photographic illustration, that no other legume can begin to compare with it and that its nitrogen-gathering ability is truly amazing. Notice, in the illustration, the nodules (the little lumps on the lateral roots) in which is gathered nitrogen from the air and which

adds a wealth of value to the soil. No other plant can equal it in the matter of aggressive nitrogen-gathering root system. It is doubly superior to other Soy Beans, Cow Peas or Velvet Beans. Roots are from three to five times the size of other legumes and an individual root will carry eight to ten times the nodules. This tremendous root system answers a double purpose; besides gathering bacteria, its depth of root makes it practically unaffected by drought. The photograph from which the cut of the O-Too-Tan field on next page was made, was taken at the end of a long drought that practically killed other



Root of O-Too-Tan Soys, Showing Wonderful System and Nitrogen-Gathering Ability.

crops. The yield of this particular field was three and one-half tons per acre of hay. O-Too-Tan grows entirely different from other Soy Beans; the main stem is erect, 3 to 4 feet high, and from it running branches extend as far as 7 or 8 feet. It is not, however, a climber like the Velvet Bean. Planted in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, it will make one mass of foliage, as shown in the photo on this page. The bean pods are borne at the leaf joints three to five beans at each one and make at the rate of perhaps 40 bushels per acre. Seed are small and black in color. The color of the leaves and stem is light green even after they are dried.

O-Too-Tan Hay Surpasses Alfalfa—This is destined to be our main Southern hay crop. What Alfalfa is for the North, O-Too-Tan will surpass in the South. It is hard to distinguish O-Too-Tan from Alfalfa hay; in fact, we had a bale of it in our store and asked a feed dealer what he thought of it. He said it was "mighty good looking Alfalfa," and for a long time we could not convince him that it was not Alfalfa Hay. O-Too-Tan Hay has twice the protein, and four times the carbohydrate contents that Alfalfa has. The hay itself inspires confidence. It looks fine, has that appetizing green look that sells it on sight—and it has an aroma that is refreshing to smell—the real new mown hay aroma which seems to stay with it. With the ravages of the boll weevil playing such havoc throughout the

cotton belt, it is comforting to find that we have a plant that will at the same time build up the impoverished lands and fill our barns with the finest quality of hay on which to feed our stock or sell to the market as is seen fit. Besides fine stemmed hay, O-Too-Tans are indicated for peach, pecan and orange groves. Our illustration shows O-Too-Tans planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows 4 quarts per acre, May 20th. Bloomed in a hundred days and field was cut for hay early October, yielding $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay. This bean does well without artificial inoculation. One bushel plants eight acres. Do well planted in corn middles with corn 5 to 6 feet apart between rows. For a hay crop they are usually planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet between rows.

Culture—From April to June, may be planted after Oats; drop 3 or 4 seed every 18 inches in 3 foot rows. Cover light, not over 2 inches deep. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ peck per acre. Work two or three times with shallow cultivator. An application of 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre will greatly increase yield. Fertilization is not necessary, but as with all other crops, the results are noticeable and worth while. In planting with corn sow in the same drill along with the corn, 4 pounds per acre. They will not climb on the corn stalks as do running velvet beans. For hay crop beans may be planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows.

Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 40c; 1 qt. 70c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.50; bu. \$8.25.



O-Too-Tans Planted Four Quarts to Acre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -Foot Rows, May 20th.

BILOXI SOY BEAN—One of the Wonders of the Soy Beans

A Mississippi government tester after seven years testing 100 China Soy types, discarded 99 for this bean. The government's object was to get the biggest bean and forage producer among the Soys. This without doubt they have done; much larger growing than other types. Usually grows from 5 to 6 feet, according to the land. Widely branching and with exceedingly large foliage. This extra foliage gives great advantage here for the silo, also for soil renewing when turned under and for hogging; excellent for using in orchard and pecan groves. Its stems are large, but hollow, and cures easily. Hay is no coarser than Cow Pea Hay. Use the O-Too-Tan bean for fine stem hay and Biloxi for coarse. Heavy forage out-turn. Are superior to all our Southern legume crops and carry infinite value. As a seed producer no Soy will equal Biloxi. This is two or three weeks later than Mammoth Yellow and requires a longer growing season. In Tennessee it grew 5 ft. 7 in. without support and made three tons of hay per acre. The pods do not scatter seed. Beans can be harvested with a Little Giant Bean Harvester that straddles the row, or beans can be hand-stripped from the stem. Does well without artificial inoculation. Our grower here at Augusta harvested over 40 bushels per acre with only one cultivation. On account of its rank growth requires much less seed for planting per acre. A bushel will plant 4 or 5 acres.

Culture—Plant in drill 1 peck per acre; broadcast $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel. For maturing seed plant in April or May. Requires longer season than older varieties. Cultivate like O-Too-Tan.

Price, postpaid: Pt. 35c; qt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$4.50; 5 bu. or more, \$4.25 per bushel.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—Read foregoing "Uses and Cultures." The most popular of the Soy Beans. More largely planted than other varieties. Has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee an average of 40 bushels per acre. A medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta pronounce inoculated Soys as making more pea forage per acre than Cow Peas, and say that it is a far better forage as a feed. The immature green bean seeds make a delicious cooked vegetable akin to green peas. **Price, postpaid:** Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.25. **Not prepaid:** Pk. 90c; 1 bu. \$3.40; 5 bu. or more, \$3.25 per bu.



Field of Biloxi Soy Beans, Neck High.

MAMMOTH EARLY BLACK TARHEEL—Black, notably free from disease and insect enemies. Valued because it makes a creditable yield of hay and beans in a short growing period. The Tarheel Black Soy is earlier than the Mammoth Yellow, and gives more prolific growth and larger foliage. **Price, postpaid:** Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.50; 5 bu. or more, \$3.75 per bu.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a Cow Pea, but has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. **Price, postpaid:** Pt. 25c; qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. **Not prepaid:** Pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.50; 5 bu. or more, \$3.75 per bu.

MUNG BEAN (Not a Soy)

This is a wonderful new bean which has been offered in the South for the past few years at very high prices. It is not only an exceedingly good hay crop, but a wonderful soil improver and, we believe, ranks next today to the O-Too-Tan and Laredo soy beans in this respect. It requires only a small amount of seed to plant an acre, about five pounds is sufficient. Best results are obtained when planted in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 foot rows, 4 to 5 inches in the drill. For hay purposes we advise planting in May; for seed purposes June or early July is probably the best time. You will not get quite as large a plant, but the yield of seed will be heavier. Seed can be harvested as soy beans or picked by hand. One disadvantage in saving seed is that if not gathered at the proper time they will shatter out. **Price, postpaid:** 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. **Not prepaid:** 25 lbs. 22c per lb.

THE SOY BEAN--A Standard Southern Crop

Since the advent of the boll weevil which now covers the entire cotton-growing section of the South, farmers have turned from one crop to another to take the place of cotton as a money crop. We have been carefully watching all the different crops as tried in the South, and it looks at the present time as if the soy bean has come nearer to being a standard Southern crop than any other thing that has been tried. It is not one that is so easily over-produced and not so perishable.

Besides a money crop, soy beans should be used more extensively on all farms in the South. There is no better soil improver and nothing will produce more feed for hogs. It is valuable for seed saving and is a wonderful hay crop. With the proper machinery for handling it can be in the future grown on a large scale and sold to mills for oil purposes. Soy bean oil is found to be more valuable each day and is adaptable for many more purposes than it was at one time.

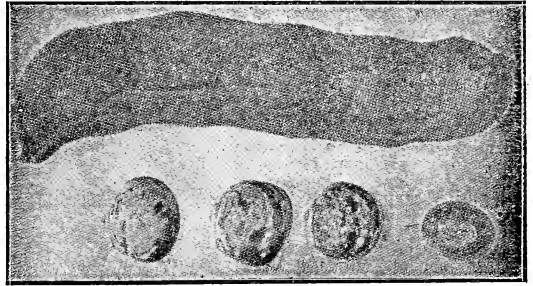
The cake, too, is valuable feed. We now have varieties that are suitable for every section, some that are especially adapted for hay purposes, others for soil improving and others for food crops. It can also be grown in a profitable way for oil purposes.

It is true that cotton can still be grown in the South profitably, but not as cheap as at one time, as additional expense has to be added now in the making of this crop. There are some lands that have grown cotton in the past that cannot do so again, especially the cold, heavy, clay lands, where cotton is late in maturing. These lands are ideally suited to the growing of soy beans as a money crop, and we believe they have a wonderful future.

VELVET BEANS THE SOIL BUILDER OF THE SOUTH— SOUTH GEORGIA'S ONLY SALVATION

**We Can Supply Any Variety of Velvet Beans Grown, But We Are Listing
the Most Popular Varieties.**

Uses and Culture—(1 bushel, 60 lbs. shelled; 100 lbs. of pods shell out about one bushel beans.) We are large dealers and contracting growers, and the leading exploiters of new types in the South. Velvets are the most vigorous and rank growing forage legume in the United States, and a most important crop, carrying wide uses. The early types are adaptable wherever cotton is grown. A big cash crop in boll weevil lands. A crop that will make the South the center of the United States cattle and hog industry. Georgia and Alabama alone now grow four or five million acres in Velvets. Have an immense surface root system. The dry pods can be picked by hand (about 700 pounds a day) in winter after frost; and well dried they keep, piled in fields, and keep in pod indefinitely, in barn; and are sold largely in car lots loose for cattle feeding. One acre yields one ton dried pods, shelling out 20 bushels. An immense industry in the grinding of Velvets in the pod as a commercial cattle feed—making a cheap concentrated feed—one pound equalling one pound of wheat bran, or one pound corn on cob, or half pound best cotton seed meal. Or feed cattle and hogs Velvets in pod, whole and dry; or for dairy, steam them. The green undried pods are edible and relished. It can be grown as a subsidiary to corn at practically no expense, and is worth about as much per acre as the corn grown along with it. The



Beans and Pod of Speckle Velvet Bean.

only crop grown in the South practically free from disease and insect damage. Many soak beans before cattle feeding.

Winter Grazing—After hard frosts turn cattle and hogs in fields to "hog" the crop—hogging same to March. Vines and beans equally liked—they clean up the whole business. Nothing equals this crop for winter grazing protein crop; it spells salvation to Southern cattlemen or hog men. Vines on corn stalk run 6 to 10 feet or more, and up a tree or on arbor, 40 feet. An acre of Georgia Velvets is as good as an acre of Nebraska Alfalfa. For forage, soil renewing or seed production, Velvets are worth two to four times more than Cow Peas. Make hard hog flesh. Grazing Winter Velvets is as cheap a food matter as is a green summer pasture.

Soil Improvement—For soil building and immense humus making, no crop equals Velvets. One acre Velvets turned under adds 90 pounds nitrogen per acre, and increases succeeding crops on the land as follows: Corn, 12 bushels; Oats, 17 bushels; Cotton, 200 pounds lint. The good of this nitrogen and humus lasts four or five years in the soil.

Culture—Plant in corn—the corn stalk is its best support; gives always a double value to the corn crop. Plant corn early and when nearly knee high plant two beans in the row beside each stalk; or plant in middle of corn row every 24 inches; or plant two rows of corn and one of velvets; or between seven feet corn row plant one row of peanuts and one of Velvets. Sometimes planted with Sunflowers (to trail on).

Disease Resistant—Weevils do not attack. Immune to root-knot and wilt diseases—two Velvet crops with two fall grain crops following will rid land of "wilt."

Velvet Bean Caterpillar—For all leaf worms on Soy Beans, Velvet Beans and the Cotton Plant, the Irish Potato Plant and Tobacco, the dusting of Calcium Arsenate, 5 pounds per acre, is the best plan. The varieties as listed below are the most popular today and cover every want in Velvet Beans. There are quite a number of varieties and we will be glad to quote price on them. If you are interested, write us.

GEORGIA BUSH VELVET BEANS

A WONDERFUL NEW VELVET BEAN

Introduced by us, 1916. Absolutely different from all other types of Velvet Beans. (See illustration.) Named by Mr. Willet, who interested United States Government in the new product. A wholly distinct and new Velvet Bean which carries most valuable and original uses—and discovered in South Georgia just five years ago. Is a bush bean and not a twining bean. The illustration shows an upright bush 3½ feet high with limbs all branching from the bottom and with beans mostly near the bottom. Planted in the middle of 5-foot corn rows, it fills the whole middle, but does not twine or even strangle the corn. It grows up and stands sturdily as a bush. Beans and its small pods look like the Georgia 100-Day; but its growing and maturing season is one week later. The seed are a little smaller and a little darker than the seed of the 100-Day Velvet. Shells out more per ton than all other varieties. Easily harvested as hay. The hulls do not sting. In growing it needs three feet space; stands drought better than other Velvets; carries a big root system. Stands alone and can be used finely for hay, for its stems are hollow, it is not woody, and being bushy and not twining it cures excellently. For winter grazing stock like it better than the twining types. For hay purposes it can be planted to June 15th. One bushel will plant in corn middles about four acres. Vines can be cut down, piled up, and beans thereon can be picked later, and the remaining forage can be fed. The best hay of all Velvets. One single plant on exhibit at a Georgia fair, dry, weighed 11½ pounds. In South Georgia these beans mature their crops fully as planted after grain. Broadcasted one bushel to the acre, they make two or three times more hay per acre than Cow Peas. This bean will largely increase Velvet Bean growing, and it will give us a type of bean carrying absolutely such new uses as will add largely to the value of the Velvet Bean industry. On account of the similarity of looks in the seed of this and the 100-Day Speckle Velvet Bean, there has been lots of seed sold that were not true to name. We advise buyers to be careful in purchasing their stock, and not buy the cheap seed as offered, as there is quite a difference in price of this bean and the cheaper varieties. This bean fills the need that has long been apparent in Velvet Beans; lots of growers claimed they could not plant Velvets in their corn, on account of running and sometimes pulling it down, causing it to rot



**Georgia Bush Velvet Bean—Pod System
Broken Off.**

during rainy weather. They now have with the introduction of this bean all that can be asked in the Velvet Bean family. For orchards, citrus growers, pecan groves, there is nothing better, and we have few soil improvers to equal, if any. Crop practically a failure. Price, postpaid: Pt. 30c; qt. 55c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.00; 5 bus. or more, \$4.75 per bus.

MISSISSIPPI BLACK VELVET

Last year we promised our trade that we would offer them this bean this year. We thought, however, that we would have sufficient seed stock to offer them at a reasonable price. Unfortunately we have only a few hundred bushels and prices are extremely high. We were the first to offer to the trade the Chinese Velvet, Early 100-Day Speckle and Georgia Bush Velvet Beans which are today our best velvet beans and mean so much to the South. The Black Velvet is wholly new and only listed by ourselves. It has two remarkable characteristics. First, its extreme earliness, being earlier than all other velvets, and thus being adapted to states and latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. Second, its heavy fruitage in beans, which are fuzzless and it is specially indicated for bean feeding. The bean is black, flat and about the size of the Osceola. Both bean and pod are softer than other varieties and can be eaten by stock without soaking. This thinness of hull and softness gives it quite an advantage and makes it more valuable and differentiates it from all other types. The pod being fuzzless, it does not sting in gathering, beating too, the Osceola in this respect. It has a tender pod where the Osceola pod is hard and woody, which places this bean at a disadvantage in feeding. Four to five beans to each pod. It is very prolific. The writer picked this season from one corn stalk over five hundred shelled beans. This earliness makes quick gathering here possible and also allows us to plant later. This bean should grow and mature in Kentucky and Virginia. We believe it will be tried out in largest ways in latitudes where velvet bean growing today is impossible. For our northern latitudes this may prove to be a wonderful economic factor. Professor Tracy, the well-known manager in Mississippi of the government testing grounds for foreign plants has made this announcement as to this bean: "Makes more beans per acre than any other of the velvets." It runs less to vines, twines less and where planted with corn embarrasses less the corn stalk. This bean carries greater value because its extra amount of beans can either be hogged or gathered and placed in the barn and fed. Per acre this bean carries more protein feeding matter than any of the other types. In offering this bean our one hope is that it will be of as great a value to agriculture in the South as other varieties we have listed. We advise all farmers to make a place on the farm for the Mississippi Black Velvet. Try it out thoroughly, if only in a small way. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 45c; ½ pk. 90c; pk. \$1.65. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$4.75; 5 bu. or more \$4.50 bu.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS

—First listed by us. A new hybrid from the Florida Experiment Station. Planted in Florida in May, were reaped in late September. The leaves shed about October 1st, and this makes the bean pod and the corn ear gathering easy. Bean picking is less costly by \$2.00 a ton. Will make 20 per cent more beans than will the 100-Day. The blooms are mostly purple. Where beans in the pod for grinding up are wanted, this without doubt is the coming bean and will be in enormous demand. Leaves fall about October 1st, and mulch the ground very heavily. The vine out-turn is about the same as 100-Day. No fuzz on hull. Does not pull down corn as badly as other types. Plant 24 ins. in row with corn. Our illustration shows 216 pods to the one stalk of corn. One single bunch weighed 1½ pounds green, and carried 23 pods, 5 beans to a pod. A trifle later than "Georgia 100-Day varieties," and about three weeks earlier than Chinese. Shatters more than fuzzy varieties. The beans are speckled like the 100-Day, but twice as large as 100-Day. Pods are 5 inches long, carrying usually 5 big beans. The bunches often carry as many as 25 pods. Big podded, big seeded, big forage out-turn, and with



Osceolas on One Stalk of Corn.

earliness the Osceola Bean carries many advantages. These beans may carry a trifle less feeding value than 100-Day, and may not be quite as palatable to stock, yet they carry no sting to the picker and the picker can pick 700 pounds while he picks 500 of the 100-Day. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid: Pk. \$1.25; 1 bu. \$2.90; 5 bu. or more at \$2.75 per bu.

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Bunch of Georgia 100-Day Speckle Velvet Beans.

GEORGIA 100-DAY SPECKLE

VELVET BEANS—The first early Velvet Bean that was found practical. Introduced and named by us. Originated in Georgia, sometimes called the Georgia Velvet Bean. Bean resembles the late Florida Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. A most valuable early Velvet—vines and beans worth double Cow Peas. Will hang on the vine all winter without bursting or decaying. One Augusta vine this season showed a length as trained on a string of 30 ft.; carrying in some cases 20 pods to the bunch; pods usually contain four beans and are 2-3 inches long. Can plant after oats and use in time before fall planting time, as a quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring. These beans in the hull are being largely ground up alone, or in connection with corn in the shuck, making a perfect ration in Southern cattle food. Plant 3 feet apart in corn middles in 5-foot rows; or alternate with corn in the row. Read foregoing, Velvet Bean Cultures and Uses. Make 1 ton beans in the pod per acre, or 20 bushels shelled beans per acre planted with corn. Attracting wide attention and seems to solve for all sections the Velvet Bean question. One bunch at Augusta showed 24

pods with 112 beans. The big bunches are easily gathered. This bean is now more universally grown than all other varieties. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid: Pk. 75c; 1 bu. \$2.90; 5 bu. or more, \$2.75 per bu.

CHINESE BEANS—First listed by us. Medium early, white. Month earlier than the Florida Speckled and more free of caterpillar, one month later than Georgia 100-Day Speckles. Rankest grower of all the Velvet Bean tribe and of more value in soil improvement. From China. The Florida Experiment Station says: "It is a heavier crop than other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the Florida or Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way by frost. Has the good habit of growing vigorously at the start. Planted four feet apart in corn rows, these beans produce large amount soil humus, and soil nitrogen, and winter cattle grazing forage. Make 20 to 25 bushels shelled beans per acre. One bunch at Augusta Fair 18 inches long, showed 40 pods. Chinese Velvet Beans planted with Mexican June Corn, here at Augusta, after oats, good yield of corn was made and more forage for stock than any other crop ever tried on the land. Beans did not mature, but the frost-bitten, immature beans were greedily eaten with the vines by cattle. Chinas makes world of forage for grazing after frost. Beans are large, white, and ends almost square; as big as butterbeans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields 100-Day Speckles and Chinese and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. China Beans in corn cut all together is the most excellent thing yet known for silos. The feed content is excellent and the out-turn is tremendous. Price, postpaid: 1 pt. 25c; 1 qt. 40c; ½ pk. 90c; 1 pk. \$1.50. Not prepaid: Pk. 95c; 1 bu. \$4.00; 5 bu. or more, \$3.75 per bu.



Bunch of Chinese Velvet Beans.

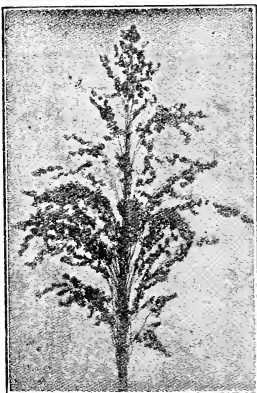
WILLET'S SORGHUMS

PRICES VERY HIGH THIS YEAR

Nothing Takes Their Place in the South as a Producer of Early Feeds, and No Crop Is More Profitable Than the Syrup - Yielding Varieties.

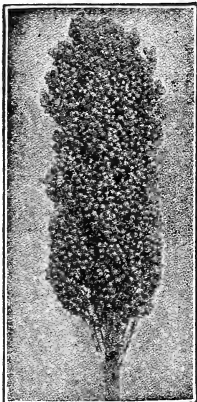
SORGHUM—(Andropogon.) (50 pounds bus.) The Sorghums make a larger yield in the same length of time than many other forage crops. Their use as a forage crop has increased very rapidly. No food is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle. Should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. An excellent green feed. Can be cut over 2 or 3 times during a season, yielding 2 or 3 crops from one seeding. Will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a surer and larger yielding crop. Makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs. An economical silage matter, because when ripe it usually remains undeteriorated as uncut, for a month. For hogging, broadcast three pecks per acre; graze April plantings in June, and May plantings in August; and the July plantings in September and October. In syrup-making chop off seed heads and feed them or make seed. One ton makes 20 gallons of syrup. The best fertilizer is two or three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart 15 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast one bushel per acre.



Early Amber Cane.

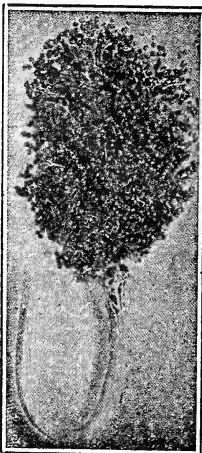
SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Goose Neck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in diameter. One acre makes 200 or more gallons of syrup of good quality. This finely flavored syrup as made from our Southern Sorghums, Sugar Drip and Honey types, is becoming a big industry. Farm hands like it much better than the commercial syrups so largely doctored with glucose. Yields in forage three times amount Amber does. Seeds are larger than Orange, flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and shells clean. A new, separate and distinct Sorghum. One of the best varieties for making syrup. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Many growers think it makes the sweetest and finest flavored of all Sorghum syrups. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely



Red Top Sorghum.

fond of it. Much liked. Heavy seeder. Only grown in the South. In the Southwest it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.00.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUM—Sometimes called and is really a "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull, which is deep black. Largest of all Sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Later than any of the Sorghums. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Seed scarce; only grown in the South. Makes the finest syrup. Price, postpaid, lb. 40c; ½ pk. \$1.75; pk. \$3.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.50; bus. \$8.00.



Goose Neck Sorghum.

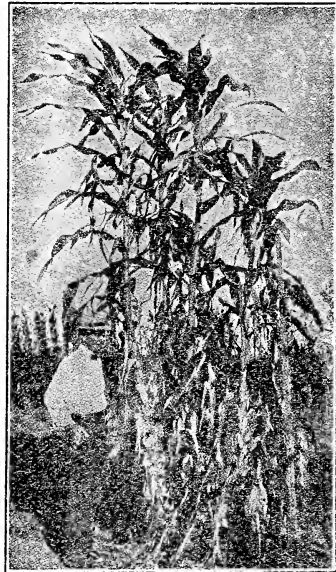
EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and drooping, with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest Sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. Is not essentially saccharine, and is not adapted to syrup-making. For early forage use it is the largest used of all Sorghums. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. 75c; pk. \$1.25. Not prepaid, pk. 90c; bus. \$2.25.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experiment Station made total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 lbs. Erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads, but later in maturity than Amber. Chaff deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls, and are clean. Makes more and better green forage than Amber. Earlier than Red Top. Price, postpaid, lb. 20c; ½ pk. 80c; pk. \$1.35. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.00.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than some other Sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all other varieties in portions of Tennessee and in North Georgia in forage; universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. The best of all Sorghums for silage. About six days later than Orange. Stools well. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.75. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.00.

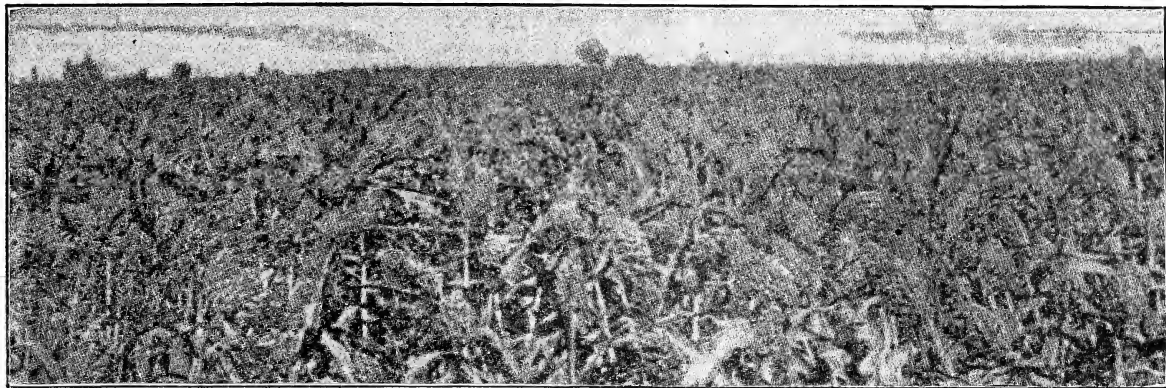
HONEY SORGHUM—

Known in Tennessee as **Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane**, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Only grown in the South. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane, and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of syrup known. The product is thick and bright and much the same flavor as our Sugar Cane. This syrup brings always a good price. New and not much known; but never yet has there been enough seed to supply one-fourth the demand. Seed head is a "sprungled" top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.25; pk. \$2.25. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.75; bus. \$5.00.



Honey Sorghum.

NOTE—Our growers of Sugar Drip and Honey Sorghum the past season produced over 400 gallons of Sorghum syrup per acre, and saved above 30 bushels of seed per acre. It seems this is the crop that should attract every farmer's attention.



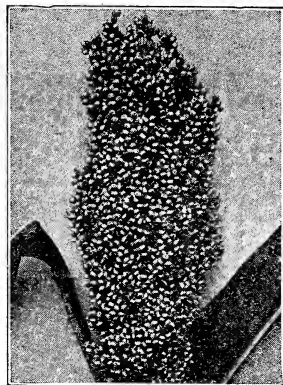
A Field of Milo Maize That Produced One Hundred Bushels Per Acre in Georgia.

NON-SACCHARINE or GRAIN SORGHUMS

THE VALUE OF THESE SORGHUMS IS JUST NOW BECOMING KNOWN

NOTE.—It has been demonstrated that Poultry can be raised in the South cheaper than in any section of the United States, if our farmers would raise their feed; but it cannot be raised profitably when feed has to be bought from the West. These non-saccharine Sorghums as offered below if planted by Poultry raisers will do away with having to use the Western feeds.

The Kaffirs, Milo, Feterita and Shallu (called the grain Sorghums) for cattle and human feed are in dry times a more certain crop for grain than corn. Makes usually from 25 to 40 bushels per acre; 70 pounds of heads equals one bushel of corn. The stalks of these varieties are not hard like Sorghum, but pithy. Can be cut down and shocked up quickly and make an excellent forage and are easily cured. Valuable crops for poultry raisers. In dry regions are wholly supplanting corn and are used for all corn purposes. The best fertilizer is 200 or 300 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre.



Head Milo Maize.

For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of Cow Peas; better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

WHITE KAFFIR.—A straight, upright growth. Stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A valuable fodder crop; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground and absorbs the moisture. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow oftentimes suckers. Makes a pint of grain per stalk. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.85. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.25.

RED KAFFIR.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the White and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.85. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.25.

SHALLU.—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, Egyptian Wheat, Chicken Corn.) A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¾ acre. He says: "Makes more seed than any Cane or Sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir Corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 ft. high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like

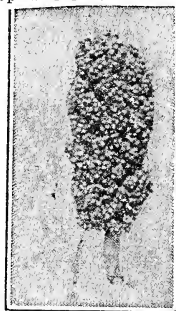
KAFFIR CORNS.—(50 pounds to bushel.) Miss. Exp. Station says: "Will yield thirty bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow with Cow Peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, sow broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre. For seed, plants should be 4 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins, waffles, etc. —700,000,000 people eat it.

large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Price, postpaid, lb. 30c; ½ pk. \$1.50; pk. \$2.85. Not prepaid, pk. \$2.00; bus. \$6.00.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA.—(50 pounds bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows similar to Kaffir Corn. Three weeks earlier, makes more grains per stalk. Texas matures Milo in July. Stands dry weather, and makes crop where corn would fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 12½ pounds per acre, in drill, or 40 pounds broadcast; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 40 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.00; pk. \$1.85. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$3.25.

FETERITA.—(Sudan Dhoura.) Also called "Schriber Corn." Resembles Kaffir and Milo, but is larger, softer grains and more digestible and makes sweeter flour. Popular in Texas and Oklahoma. Same feeding value as corn. The earliest of the grain Sorghums. White grains. Use like Kaffir. Joints look like Sugar Cane joints, and from these joints grow suckers, each making a head; one or two pints of grain per stalk. Matures in quick time, ready for the silo in 60 days, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it surpasses Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high. Makes 28 to 30 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed, 70 pound heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Price, postpaid, lb. 25c; ½ pk. \$1.10; pk. \$2.00. Not prepaid, pk. \$1.25; bus. \$3.50.

TEOSINTE.—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) Stalk resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow in April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 30 tons green food in the season, and take care of 10 head of cattle. Miss. Exp. Sta. reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 20 to 30 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 1 foot in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price, postpaid, 4 ozs. 25c; lb. 90c; 5 lbs. \$4.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 75c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 65c per lb.

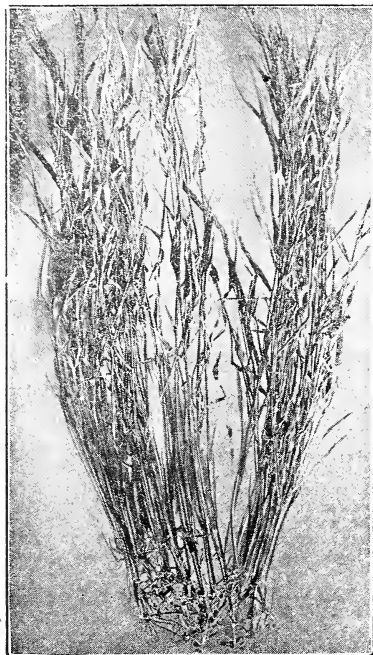


Head Kaffir Corn.

MILLETS

WONDERFUL HAY, GRAZING AND GREEN FORAGE CROPS FOR THE SOUTH

NOTE—By planting Millets as listed below our farmers can easily be hay sellers instead of buyers. We cannot afford now to buy feed stuff. It would be wise to try these Millets if only in a small way.

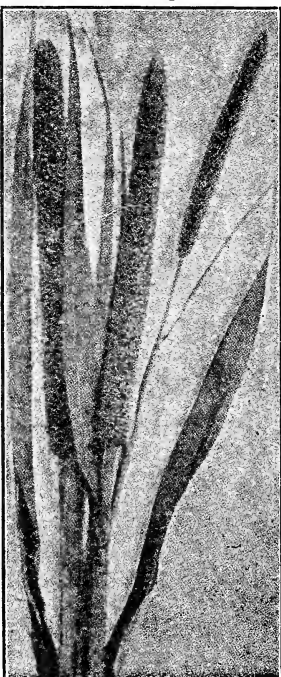


Brown Top Millet.

seed. This millet, too, is a wonderful producer of seed and after using the first crop for hay produced two tons per acre, has made 1,500 pounds of seed. Can be thrashed same as oats. A Georgia stockman writing us says, "The best grazing grass I ever saw, nothing equals it for summer grazing for hogs, and the only thing that I have ever seen that would stand grazing by cattle during the summer." Another grower writes that Brown Top Millet is worth to Southern Agriculture as much as the Velvet Bean. It stays green until frost and even if grazed to ground, the first rain it will immediately start out growing again. Nothing has ever been found equal to it for attracting birds; doves will come for miles to feed in the fields. Caution to growers! This millet under a drought will go dwarf and head out, cut back before heading, and a good season will bring it to total growth. Usually grows about 2½ to 3 feet high, should be cut just as seed heads begin to appear. This we believe is a wonderful addition to the millet grasses.

Culture—Plant in drill 5 to 6 pounds to acre in 18 to 24-inch rows. Broadcast for hay about 12 pounds per acre. If for seed crop alone 3 to 4 lbs. is sufficient for an acre. When planted in drill if cultivated with sweep once you get much quicker growth. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 30c; 25 to 50 lbs. 25c per lb.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET (*Pennisetum Spicatum*)—Known also as *Pencilaria*, Horse Millet and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. This millet is well known and has been in general use in the South for many years. The



Georgia Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet

BROWN TOP MILLET (*Panicum Fasciculatum*). New and listed only by ourselves. We were the first to exploit this millet. This we believe has no equal in millets, and serves a purpose long wanted. This for summer grazing in the South equals even rye as a fall and winter green grazing crop. The only millet or grass that we know can be grazed constantly during the dry summer months without complete destruction. Possibly better than Sudan Grass for hay and will produce more, if not as much cured hay per acre. Can be cut two or three times during the season and often makes 5 or 6 tons per acre. This millet stools very heavily, averages 25 to 30 stems often from one seed. The cut shows the product from one

demand is always more than the supply. No millet makes so much green forage as this. Can be cut six or seven times in one season. A most valuable crop for dairymen, and all farmers should plant a small acreage in this millet. Total of three cuttings at the Georgia Experiment Station produced 52,416 pounds of forage per acre. Plant in spring drilling 10 lbs. per acre in 2½ or 3 feet rows, cultivate regularly. This is a quick maturing non-saccharine millet. Not used as a dry hay. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. 15c per lb.



Improved Golden Millet.

GOLDEN MILLET (*Chaetochia Germanica*)—"Known as Tennessee and German Millet." Golden Millet makes an enormous yield of feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with Cow Peas. Golden Millet is one of the quickest maturing plants that we have as a hay crop. Could plant as late as the middle of August and make a pretty good crop if the land is rich. It makes a fair quality of hay. For hogging plant March and April and graze in June. When cut the plant does not grow out again. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. at 10c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 9c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET (*Panicum Crusgalli*)—(32 lbs. to bus.) Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high, and heading well." Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada. Superior to Golden Millet; stalks much thicker than Golden. Also called Billion-Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice, Blue Duck Food. Can be broadcast and cut for hay 3 or 4 times. Miss. Agl. Col. says: "Produces per acre 36,000 lbs. of fodder or makes 12,000 lbs. of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed. Hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 lbs. per acre. Makes crop in 6 to 8 weeks. Planted August 1st, was three feet high and finely headed out October 1st. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet high. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet, black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. Japanese Millet in 32 days, as planted at Augusta, showed full grown seed heads and plant 5½ feet high with 8 or 10 stools per plant. Price, postpaid: 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid: 5 to 10 lbs. 12c lb; 25 to 50 lbs. 11c per lb.

PEANUTS

A GOOD MONEY CROP FOR THE SOUTH

The Boll Weevil Will Make This Crop What It Should Have Been Years Before

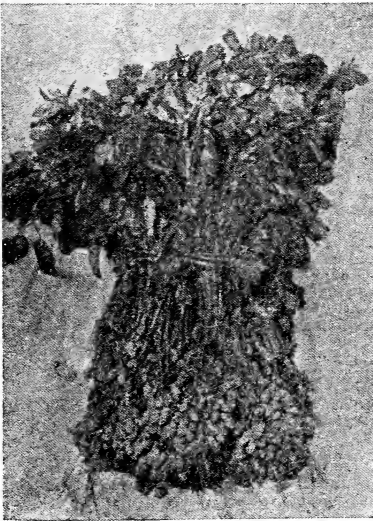
THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE AND USES—(Arachis Hypogea)—An annual legume. Also called Pinders, Goobers and Ground Peas. One of the big cash crops in this country. Tremendous amounts are being grown. Write for "Our Commercial Peanuts and Their Culture," by N. L. Willet.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disc harrow. Plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep.

Gather White Spanish with a Peanut point, mold board of plow removed. Stack immediately without sunning around an eight-foot pole, Peanuts lying in circle around pole. Eight inches above ground nail to pole two crosspieces at right angles.

W H I T E S P A N I S H

—(Arachis Hypogea)—30 lbs. to the bushel. Plant two bushels in shell (whole shell) per acre. Use 400 pounds Acid Phosphate per acre. Lime land, 1 ton per acre. Plant in the row. From 40 to 60 bushels should be made per acre, and the residue of hay sells for one-half the cost of the Peanut crop, being usually one ton of excellent hay. The most valuable Peanut of all the Peanuts for oil. In tremendous use as ground up by oil mills for oil and cake—one ton of Peanut in pods yielding 80 gallons of delicious sweet oil and yielding also 750 pounds of the best feeding cake. Supplants cotton on sandy lands as a Southern money crop. As easily sold as cotton. The oil and cake are superior to that from cotton seed. Peanut meal makes hard hog flesh. Matures in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Plant April to July 15th, or following after oats. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows planting one whole pod to the hill, 8 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23d, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of Peanuts on the four acres plus \$60.00 worth of pure hay. About 460 unshelled Peanuts weigh a pound. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 16c lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.



White Spanish Peanuts.

NORTH CAROLINA RUNNERS—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known as African, Wilmington and Florida Peanut. A running Peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia, Alabama and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot as lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. Sometimes vines cut for hay, and nuts then hogged. Yields 60 to 90 bushels per acre. A medium podded variety, with very heavy dark green foliage; stems creeping sometimes having a spread of 3 or 4 feet; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; a little larger than the Spanish variety, usually containing two peas. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 16c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bus.)—A Spanish Peanut sometimes called Three and Four to Pod. Do not confound with Tennessee Reds. Rich in oil. Attach to the root and Peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish, they are much easier to detach from the vine. Vines are upright. The foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as to forage and hay than White Spanish. Heavy producers; 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; exceedingly profuse in hay. About 260 pods weigh a pound. Perhaps two weeks later than White Spanish. Are greatly to be desired, and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop.

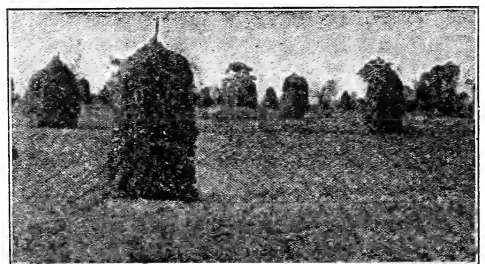
Of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out 1 to 4 rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut. Good in red lands also. Growers for the parching trade should hand-pick and send to market only Peanuts containing 3 and 4 to the pod, and all sound, and eliminate pods carrying only 1 or 2. Pick when they are ripe; they sprout in the ground sooner than other peanuts. The highest priced of all peanuts. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c; 100 lbs. at 18c per lb.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—Run "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with fingers. Universal in Tennessee for red land Peanut. A bunch pea, bright red, attach to the roots, contain from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell thick and tough; well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and come up in the spring. Better adapted for hog than human use. Bunch tops, and Peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the Peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Smaller and harder shells and must not be confounded with Valencias. 264 pods weigh about 1 lb. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 16c; 100 lbs. at 14c per lb.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing; resembles North Carolina in growth, except pods are larger. A large-podded variety with heavy foliage; stems creeping; pods scattered along procumbent stems and not adhering well in digging; pods and peas similar to those of the Virginia Bunch Peanut. This variety is harder to cure than the bunch types, because the pods are scattered along the stems and cannot be as well protected from the weather as the variety with nuts clustered near the base of the plant. Is usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in first of June in Virginia and mature by frost. Exceedingly productive. Stems upright; pods attach to the roots of plant; usually 2 to the pod. Peas light brown pods, bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. A large-podded variety with rather light foliage; pods clustered about the base of the plant. Have a lower oil content and a smaller proportion of meats to shell than the Spanish; should not be grown for oil purposes, used largely by parchers. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 18c; 25 to 50 lbs. 16c; 100 lbs. 14c per lb.

HOG GOOBERS—(Woandzeia Subterranean)—(25 lbs. to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like Peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. The taste of the pea is somewhat between that of a peanut and field pea. Will not sprout in the ground; will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Nuts partly detach from vine in harvesting. Yield much greater than that of Chufas. Plant about 30 pounds per acre. Soak shells or shell the pods before planting. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other Peanuts. Extra good hog feed. Planted in three-foot rows 16 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Vines trail on the ground. Make hard and not soft hog flesh; and negroes do not eat up the crop. After pulling vines, dry for several days. Gather in October before frost. Our grower gathered on eight acres 240 bushels and fed 25 hogs three months on balance in field. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c per lb.

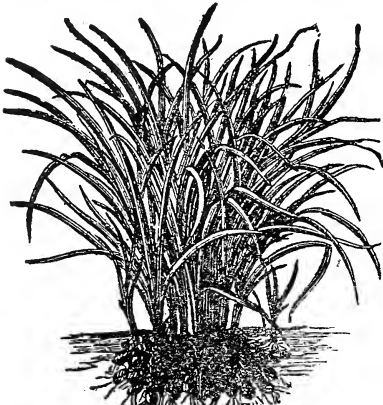


Peanuts Stacked in Field.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD AND FORAGE SEED

GEORGIA CHUFAS

(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bus.—Hognut; Ground Almond. (See Cut.) Annual. Georgia-grown seed. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st.



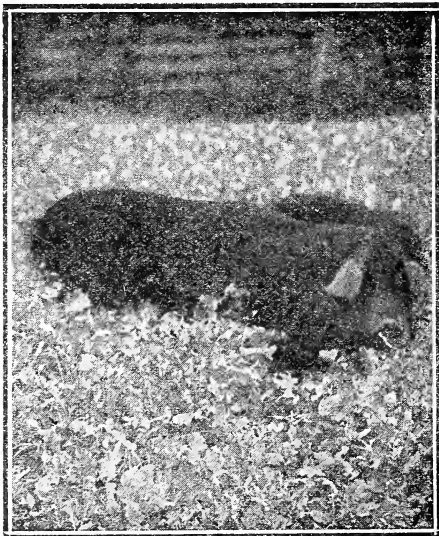
Georgia Chufas.

One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. Another made 157 bushels on one acre planted July 4th. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled up for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of Chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known. For hog purposes plant from April to May 10th, turn in hogs Sep-

tember 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grow best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Plant 1 peck to acre, 10 inches in drill. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c. Not prepaid, ½ pk. \$1.25; 1 pk. \$2.25; 1 bu. \$7.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke, each piece with two or three eyes. Plant at the same time as Irish potatoes 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart; don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes. Will stay in ground for gathering at any time all winter, and not freeze. Productive on poor soils; cultivation is inexpensive. Can bed like sweet potatoes, and then transplant. Turn in hogs on field in fall. We sell by measured bushel in January and February—about 50 pounds. Price, ½ pk. 65c; 1 pk. \$1.00; 1 bu. \$3.00.



Grazing in Rape Field.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napus)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs. Drill 8 pounds per acre, in 3 ft. drills in spring or fall, through October, 15 pounds broad-

cast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Many hog growers use Bermuda Grass in summer and use for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Exp. Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year. Fifteen tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed. Does not make milk 'taste.'" Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold-killed; fine for green chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. Usually sown in early fall or spring in the South. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year except in summer months. Splendid as a human food—cooked like Spinach and a tender plant can be cut over and over again. It makes one of the very finest of salad greens. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 15c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 14c; 100 lbs. at 12c per lb.

BEGGAR WEED

(Desmodium Tortuosum)—The Clover of Florida. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 lbs. to acre in drill, or broadcast fifteen pounds per acre; barely cover seed or sow in June on top of ground in corn rows as last cultivation; matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Indigenous to Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. Fine for green cutting. A wonderful cattle fatterer. For hogging, broadcast 10 pounds per acre, graze when one foot high up to and through August and September; will rapidly take possession of land and come in as a volunteer crop exactly like crab grass. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Florida Demonstration farm planted June 6th, harvested 6,300 pounds hay August 6th. Wonderful for feeding; 21.7 per cent protein, 30.20 per cent carbohydrates, and 2.30 per cent fat. In Florida, an orange grove cover crop. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Crop almost a complete failure. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 65c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 60c per lb.



Beggar Weed.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sow at cotton planting time 10 pounds per acre, 3-foot rows, 12 to 18 inches in the drill. Cultivate like corn. Great improvement over the small Sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods, 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrots' feed. Not only a valuable seed to plant on farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard and field ditches should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

BENE

BENE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and feed birds should sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is a great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed are Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. America imports yearly thousands of tons from China, Turkey and India. All ripening seed scatter. It is a pretty plant, growing 5 or 6 feet, and always looks fresh and tender. It yields about 500 to 700 pounds per acre. It is grown just about like Cotton and so cultivated. Plant is 6 feet tall. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE

Strictly a Sugar Cane and not a Sorghum. Stalk is taller than Ribbon Cane and smaller—usually about diameter of your thumb; of light green color. Propagated by planting a cutting of the stalk having a live eye at the joint. A perennial and good for three to eight years without replanting as growing from the stubble—it is better to put straw over it. Stools heavily—10 to 30 stalks from a single cutting. Strong root system. Will thrive well up to the 34th parallel of latitude. Its syrup is excellent. Only an expert can tell it from red sugar cane syrup, and it is preferred by many. Planted thick makes fine forage for hogs and cattle—10 to 15 tons per acre. When made into syrup every ton is good for 15 gallons of syrup. We ship F. O. B. grower in South Georgia by express. Every cutting contains two joints with live eye to every joint, and we ship from February 1st to March 25th. For syrup plant one cutting every 2½ feet in drill, and with five feet between rows, cover lightly, cleanly cultivate, and gather when first frost falls. For forage, plant 12 inches in the drill and four feet between rows. Cuttings weigh about 65 pounds per thousand. Four thousand will plant an acre for syrup. Price, cash with order, 500 cuttings for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.00; 4,000 for an acre, at \$5.50 per 1,000.

BUCKWHEAT

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 pounds to bushel)—Should be more generally sown in the South for poultry feed. Sow in early spring or late summer; matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties. Grows on almost any soil. Fine for attracting and feeding birds. Price, not prepaid, pk. \$1.00; bus. \$2.50.

SILVER-HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is well known; gives excellent results wherever planted. Price, not prepaid, peck \$1.10; bushel \$2.75.

RICE

GEORGIA UPLAND RICE—(44 lbs. to bushel)—Can be planted where other varieties will not grow. For lowland culture get U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel and roll for uplands, in 20-inch rows. For farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to mills, can be profitably done. It is better to be planted in 30-inch rows, drilled in. Requires one bushel per acre. Threshed rice straw makes (baled) fine hay. Yields 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and one or two tons of dry straw for baling. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.50; bus. \$4.50.

BLUE ROSE RICE—Originated in Louisiana. The largest Georgia Coast Rice grower declares it to be the best rice yet introduced. The stalk is sturdy, and of blue-green color. The grains are full and heavy, and the plants scatter less than any known rice. Hull is same color as white rice, but the grain is shorter, more blunt, and of much greater thickness. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.50; 1 bu. \$4.50.

CAROLINA WHITE—This is the old standard rice for upland use. This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is quite an early species; very pearly and bright when pounded. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.35; 1 bu. \$4.00.

CAROLINA GOLD—Popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. More largely planted possibly than other types and makes a good yield. Price, not prepaid, 1 pk. \$1.35; 1 bu. \$4.00.

TOBACCO SEED

Culture—Sow in bed January and February about 4 ounces per bed of 10 ft. by 10 ft. Transplant about June, 3½ to 4 ft. each way. Get Bulletin "Tobacco Culture," Clemson College, S. C.

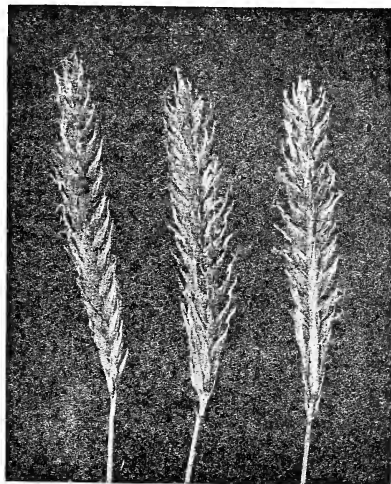
YELLOW PRYOR—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG LEAF GOOCH—Our ideal Tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina and a portion of Georgia. Ideal variety for sandy soils, grows unusually large; produces large, broad leaves of No. 1 quality; cures well; brings a good price, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED YELLOW ORONOKO—Developed by careful continuous selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, which has been more extensively planted for the Yellow type than any other. Its growth is large, but erect, its leaves are large, but of the finest texture. Packet 10c; oz. 35c; 1-4 lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

BARLEY

**GEORGIA
SPRING
BEARDLESS
BARLEY,
(48 lbs. to bus.)**



Georgia Spring Beardless Barley.

Introduced into the South by us. We are large handlers. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall grazing. Makes a big yield of seed, sown in February or can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high; ripens earlier than bearded and is taller, larger and stiffer. Being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to the stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of the hay; heads are six-rowed; hulls remain tight after being cut; long heads; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price, not prepaid, pk. 75c; bus. \$2.25; 5 bus. or more at \$2.00 per bus.

OATS

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires one and a half bushels per acre. Can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting are Fulghum and Burt.

FULGHUM OATS—This oat first introduced to the trade by our Mr. Willet, about ten years ago. Practically two to three weeks earlier than all of our rust-proof oats. It is absolutely beardless; drills easily and is a safe horse feed proposition. The best and most remarkable of the Southern oat crops. Here at Augusta, this oat has made heavier than winter-planted oats, planted as late as February and March. One of the best spring oats known today. See Willet's Fall Catalog for full description. Price, bus. \$1.60; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.45; 25 bus. or more, \$1.35 per bus.

BURT OATS—Known distinctively as spring oats. Better and safer than all other oats except Fulghum. Before the introduction of the Fulghum Oat, this was practically the only safe spring oat. Price, 1 bu. \$1.50; 5 to 10 bus. \$1.35; 25 bus. or more, \$1.25 per bu.

FALL OATS—For all types Fall Oats, get Willet's 1924 Fall Catalog, giving full descriptions.

For Fall Barleys, Oats, Ryes and Wheats, see Willet's 1924 Fall Catalog for full descriptions and prices.

FALL WHEATS

For all types Fall Wheats, get Willet's 1924 Fall Catalog for full descriptions.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A POPULAR SEEDER, AND EXTENSIVELY USED.

Guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly, evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction, or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Has automatic cut-off and regulator. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnips and other varieties of farm seeds. Also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, postpaid, \$2.40 each. Not prepaid, \$2.25.



VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina."—A good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N. C. Get it.

USE LEGUME CULTURE IN ALL CLOVERS AND VETCHES

VETCHES

For Full Description, Get Willet's Fall Catalogue.

HAIRY VETCH (*Vicia Villosa*)—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

SATIVA, or OREGON VETCH—Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. 14c; 25 to 50 lbs. 12c; 100 lbs. at 10c per lb.

CLOVERS

Get our Fall Catalogue for full description. We only list in spring varieties generally planted at that time.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER—(60 pounds to bus.)—A legume and soil renovator. (*Medicago Sativa*.) Stools or multiplies and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill 10, or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 5 times a season. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, Alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama there was netted \$51 an acre on Alfalfa—five cuttings. \$12 per ton for hay on land rated at \$15 per acre. Georgia Agl. Col. made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden, it will furnish in successive cuttings goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. Many people grow Alfalfa successfully by planting 15 or 20 lbs. along with Spring Oats in February. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 28c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 26c per pound; 100 lbs. at 25c per pound.

HAIRY PERUVIAN ALFALFA—Is fast supplementing in the Southwest the other nine types of Alfalfa. It carries a very much longer season and, therefore, carries more cuttings, and yields according to all tests, 1¼ to 1½ tons more of hay per acre than other types; the hay is of finest quality because of the greater abundance of leaves which are much larger than the usual types. Grows at a lower temperature than other Alfalfas. Remarkable to say, this Alfalfa keeps practically green and an edible proposition throughout the whole year, while other Alfalfas go down at frost. Takes on a fuzz in winter which protects the plant. Leaves off fuzz in summer. Drill 10 lbs. per acre; 20 pounds, broadcast. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 33c per lb.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED CLOVER—(*Medicago Arabe*)—In burr, 10 pounds to the bushel; in immense use. Plant July, August and September. See Fall Catalogue for full description. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 25c. Not prepaid, 1 lb. \$2.25; 5 to 10 lbs. at \$2.00 per bu.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA, or BOKHARA CLOVER—(30 lbs. to bushel.) A legume. Sow one bushel to acre in March or April. One of the best crops for enriching soil. Can be pastured in spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay, and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for Clover or Alfalfa. We sell Mel Alba in the burr. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 21c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 20c per pound.

JAPAN CLOVER—(25 lbs. to bushel.) (*Lespedeza Striata*.) A perennial legume. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In rich soils grows 20 to 30 inches high and is mowed, two tons to acre. Appears in May. Can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. Spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. Will grow on any land, sweet or sour. Stock and hogs are fond of it. Scatter it in the woods or pastures, fall or spring. Sow seed in fields on top of ground after Spring Oats are planted. For reseeding do not cut till seed on lower stems have ripened, which then scatter. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 28c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 26c; 100 lbs. at 25c per lb.

GRASSES

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PLANTING IN THE SOUTH

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*.) (Couch Grass or Joint Grass.) Germinates within two or three weeks. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreads extensively by creeping stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Graze from May to middle of November. Every three or five years disc harrow the sod bound soil in spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton hay equals timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted 6 to 8 pounds per acre in moist seasons in spring or summer; best to press in with a roller. After the last cutting in the fall, plow land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr Clover, which would give green pasture all the year. Excellent, too, for lawns. No other grass equals this for summer lawns except Carpet. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.75. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 48c; 100 lbs. at 46c per lb.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—Plant about 4 bags per acre. Set out roots in the spring or fall. Keep cuttings covered with wet earth till you are ready to plant. Cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather. Set out sets 1 ft. each way in prepared smooth soil; cover lightly. Put up in 100-lb. bags, holding about 12 bushels. Price, bag \$2.75; 5 bags, \$2.50; 20 bags, \$2.25 per bag.

CARPET GRASS (*Paspalum Compressus*). (18 lbs. bushel.)—From West Indies. We were the first seed house to list and recommend this grass. This is the most wonderful grass for pasture purposes, for lawns, golf links, etc., that we know. Here at Augusta are green lawns at the present time, December 15th. A perennial. It is never a pest and is easily eradicated. Flourishes in lands short in lime. Grows exceptionally well in shade. Stands grazing and trampling better than most grasses. We find, too, that this grass will absolutely crowd out Bermuda and will give a better growth throughout the South on thin, sandy lands than any other grass we have ever tried. The Government says that in our Southern Coastal plains and flat woods country that this grass is better than Bermuda. Grows 2 to 2½ feet. In Florida where the temperature does not go below 20 degrees, this grass will stay green the year round. There is an immense demand for the seed and now can be supplied in fairly good amounts. A big South Carolina cattleman writes us January 1st, 1921, "My Carpet Grass came up well and is still green though showing frost somewhat now." Plant from March until May on well prepared land from 5 to 8 lbs. per acre; cover very lightly. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.25. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 34c; 100 lbs. at 33c per lb.

HERDS, or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*) (10 lbs. to bus.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It's best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass; although it is used largely, too, for permanent pasture. Sow fall or spring, two bushels to acre. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 23c per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*). 28 lbs. to bushel. Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant as soon as frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 lbs. to acre. Cut before head flowers; 3 to 4 cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let go to seed, spreads if you do; the root system develops only after plant seeds. Large areas of Johnson Grass are to be found in Alabama, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson Grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Our cheapest hay grass, yet it contains more nutriment than timothy. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 24c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per lb.

PASPALUM DILATATUM or DALLIS GRASS—Plant March to June. Indicated in wet heavy lands where Bermuda is not good. Do not confound with Western grass called Dallas. Sow in spring, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial. The great permanent cattle pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow year round. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground. Mixes well with Bermuda. Known, also, as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. Spreads by root stock and seed. Has crow-foot seed heads. In Florida green all winter. Keep cattle off till plants are well rooted and firm. Has double feeding value of Bermuda, and is a month earlier, and also later for grazing. Plowing kills it. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$5.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 90c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 87c; 100 lbs. at 85c per lb.

GRASSES—Continued

RHODES GRASS—(*Chloris Gayana*.) New. From Africa. A perennial. Seed resemble Blue Grass. Hay palatable and nutritious. Plant in spring and cut from May until September. Can be propagated from seed or from the running branches like Bermuda. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll. 8 pounds seed per acre, in April or May. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as Rye system. Augusta grower says: "Tried 50 grasses on my sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made 5 green cuttings." Easily cured. 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida Experiment Station says: "An excellent hay grass; also excellent for grazing. Keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts growing again in warm weather. Well adapted to occupying land permanently. On drained lands of Central and South

Florida enormous yields are made." Except in winter, can be planted any month in the year; Florida prefers February through June. In enormous and large use in the cattle country of Texas; serves Texas as well as Blue Grass serves Kentucky. A weed killer, choking out Bermuda and Johnson resists drought and drowning out. Cattle trampling on it sods it all the heavier through the runners. Can get rid of it by plowing under. Price, postpaid lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$5.00. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 85c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 83c; 100 lbs. at 80c lb.

SUDAN GRASS—(*Andro Sorg. Var.*) A new African sweet sorghum hay grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Plant spring or summer here within 80 days of frost. Three cuttings per season and 3 or 4 tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet, stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect, leafy stem. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy and sweeter. Root system like



Field of Rhodes Grass.

at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one pound to area 10x10 feet. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Price of Lawn Grass: Postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.90. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs. at 34c; 100 lbs. at 33c per lb.

NATAL GRASS—(*Tracholaena Rosea*.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Red Top, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily; sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill. 6 lbs. per acre, or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre. Requires considerable moisture for germination. Some growers say plant May 1st, while some set the time from February to July. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. U. S. Agr. Dept. says: "Florida land seeded to Natal carries extra value. Florida might become a hay shipping state—and hay of finest quality." Requires about 80 to 85 days from seeding to maturity. Should do exceptionally well in southern Georgia and South Carolina. Price, postpaid, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.10. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 35c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 34c; 100 lbs. at 33c per lb.

NAPIER GRASS, or ELEPHANT, or MERKER'S, or CARTER'S GRASS—(*Penisetum purpureum*.) New; from Africa. Rank growing cane-like perennial, growing in clumps—6 to 15 feet high. Erect, stools heavily—12 to 50 stems from one plant. Any soil will do. U. S. Bureau Plant Industry says in Florida: "More productive on sandy soils than any grass found." Stood the winter climate of 1918 at Atlanta, Ga. Some large dairies have recently been

A Field of Sudan Grass.

started in Florida with the idea of using this grass exclusively. Plant by placing top end of cutting up, slanting in direction, and allow top of cutting to come just to the surface. In order to put out in a large way this valuable grass we are going to make all prices to the buyer delivered F. O. B. him as follows: Price, 100 postpaid, \$3.50; 500 by express prepaid, \$17.00; 1,000 at \$32.00 per 1,000.

KUDZU ROOTS—(*Pueraria Thunbergians*.)—From Japan. Hay or pasture. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Grows from a tuberous root, takes root each joint of vine. Cut any time. Three or four cuttings. Covers ground, destroys other grasses and weeds. Fine for rolling washing lands for pasturage.

Price: By express, 1,000 at 2½c, 500 at 3c, 100 at 3½c, prepaid parcel post, 100 at 5c, 25 to 50 at 6c, 5 to 10 at 15c each.



Napier Grass.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.) (14 lbs. to bus.) Germinates within one week to two weeks. Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or spring. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February. Ready for hay cutting in April; graze until hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. Price, postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 24c per lb.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 lbs. to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. Composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow

WILLET'S NURSERY STOCK

OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT—No one nursery can grow every variety of tree, fruit, shrub and evergreen and reach perfection in them all. The subject is too vast, and to accomplish anything at all in this line each firm engaged in this work must specialize in some particular class of stock; one will devote its skill and energy to fruit tree growing, or even one variety of fruit; another to deciduous shrubs; another to pecan nuts and so forth.

We have watched the various industries and have tabulated them according to their specialties, and are able through this tabulation to put our fingers on the finest pecan stocks, the greatest peach tree specialists, the foremost strawberry man, and so on. This gives our nursery department a superiority that is invaluable to the planter because he is assured of getting the very finest stock of any variety he orders through us.

Terms—Strictly cash with order. Positively no goods sent C. O. D.

Early Orders—It is a wise plan to order your nursery stock early because of the unusual demand for this class of goods. Every year there is a shortage of some certain stock, and although we are in a position, because of the system we use, to fill orders from a large number of growers, we sometimes run short.

Delays—Unavoidable shipping delays sometimes occur, and we ask that customers have patience in cases of this kind. Your stock will go forward to you in plenty of time for the planting.

Guarantee—We guarantee all stock to be perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect when turned over to carriers, but we cannot be responsible for ill treatment of goods at the hands of the postoffice or express company. Claims must be made by purchaser in cases of this kind on transportation company. Our responsibility ceases on delivering goods to forwarders.

FRUITS AND NUTS

No home or farm is complete without fruits and nuts. These are tremendous factors for shipping, canning and home eating in our modern agricultural life. Aside from their marketing, they should be a healthful part of the family daily food and they are a continued delight and absolutely necessary for all happy child life on the farm. It is a sub-farm and unstandardized and a dreary farm that proposes to get on without fruits, both large and small, and without nuts. Any farm with fruits and nuts on it is the more saleable and is the more liquid an asset. Make your farm more complete by planting fruits and nuts.

Brokers—We act as brokers. We buy from the largest specialty growers in the United States—and these growers are cheaper than the general nurseryman. We have none of the overhead expense of the nurseryman.

PEACHES

Plant peaches about 20 feet apart; 108 to the acre. The following are the usual peach types. Get special prices for commercial orchards in thousand lots, 2 to 3 feet or 3 to 4 feet. We are large contractors on June buds.

The following are freestone:

BELLE OF GEORGIA—July the 20th; blush and white skin.

BRACKETT—August the 5th; meat yellow; large; orange yellow skin.

CARMAN—June the 25th; flesh white; skin yellow.

ELBERTA—July the 15th; yellow flesh; red skin.

HALE—July the 20th; yellow flesh; skin red over yellow.

HILEY—July the 5th; red cheek; white flesh.

MAYFLOWER—May; white flesh.

SALWAY—August; reddish yellow skin; flesh yellow.

The following is a good list of clingstone:

EARLY ROSE—June the 15th; pink skin; largely used in pickling and preserving.

HEATH LATE WHITE or WHITE ENGLISH—About September the 20th; white skin; large; good preserver.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES—2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 60c each; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$4.50.

APPLES

Plant apples 30 feet apart; 50 to the acre.

BEN DAVIS—Ripens in October and later; green-yellow.

BLACK WARRIOR—Ripens in October and later; green.

CRAB APPLE—Price, 3 to 4 feet, each, 90c; 5 for \$4.00.

EARLY HARVEST—Ripens in June; yellow.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Yellow; ripens in August and September.

HORSE APPLE—Ripens in July and August; green.

RED ASTRACHAN—Ripens in May; yellow.

RED JUNE—Deep red; ripens in June.

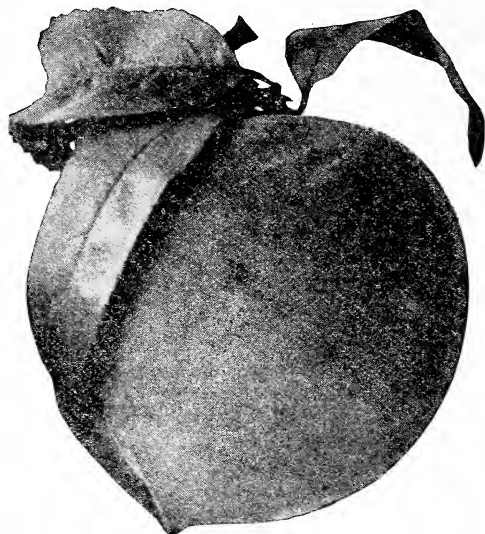
ROMANITE—Ripens in October or later; green.

SHOCKLEY—Ripens in October and later; crimson cheek.

STAYMAN WINESAP—Ripens in Oct. and later; dark red.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Ripens in June; yellow.

Price, 3 to 4 feet, each, 60c; 5 for \$2.50; 10 for \$4.50.



PEARS

Plant 20 feet each way; 108 to the acre.

KEIFER—Ripens September and October; yellow; fine for eating or preserving; prolific; hardy.

PINEAPPLE or SAND PEAR—Does not blight; matures late August; trees grow to an immense size; produce heavily; good keeper; our best canner. This pear as a commercial matter is an immense industry today.

Get prices in hundred and thousand lots.

Prices—3 to 4 feet, 80c; 5 for \$3.75; 10 for \$6.50.

PLUMS

Plant 15 feet apart; 198 to the acre.

ABUNDANCE—Last of June, yellow flesh; purple skin.

BURBANK—Matures July the 15th.

CLIMAX—Matures July; a cross between native and Japanese.

COMPASS CHERRY—Rich red; for preserving.

RED JUNE—Japanese plum; matures July 10th, purple.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Fine for preserving.

PRICES ON PLUM TREES—3 to 4 feet, 75c; 3 for \$2.00.

CHERRIES

LARGE MONTMORENCI—Our only practicable cherry; large red with price of 3 feet, \$1.00 each; 5 for \$4.50.

FIGS

Plant Figs 15 feet apart; 198 to the acre.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium size, sweet and hardy.

CELESTE—Pale violet; early; hardy; medium size.

GREEN ISCHIA—Medium to large size; green with crimson pulp; produces from middle of July until frost.

Fig Prices—2 years, 75c each; 10 at 60c each.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Grow large; edible; trees very ornamental; many types. Let us select types for you, you saying whether you want early, medium or late. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, 75c; 10 at \$6.00.

POMEGRANATE (Fruiting)

Price—3 to 4 feet, 85c.

QUINCE

Price—3 to 4 feet, 85c; 10 for \$6.50.

MULBERRIES (Grafted)

BLACK ENGLISH and HICKS' EVERBEARING—Get prices on Hicks in large amounts for hog pastures.

Prices—3 to 4 feet, 75c; 10 for \$4.50.

PECANS (Anti-Scab)

We can outfit commercial orchards in any amounts. Get special prices. Best to plant 60 by 60 feet, 12 to an acre. We sell only budded or grafted papershells. Can also in season furnish buds for grafting. The following are the leading types said to be anti-scab:

STUART—Very large; the usual commercial pecan; well-known.

MONEYMAKER—Our earliest pecan; elongated; a heavy bearer.

FROTSCHER—A large pecan; popular in the Southwest.

PABST—A large nut, very much like Stuart.

Prices—2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00; 25 for \$21.25; 3 to 4 feet \$1.15; 10 for \$9.50; 25 for \$22.50.

WALNUTS

The following Walnuts all do well here:

BLACK WALNUT—Well-known; ornamental; valuable tree for wood, shade and nuts. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.

BUTTERNUT or WHITE WALNUT—A pretty tree growing nuts in clusters. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

JAPANESE WALNUT—Grows well here and is much better for us than the English Walnut. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 3 by 6 feet.

ELDORADO—Large, sweet; growing in clusters.

HIMALAYA—Evergreen; rapid grower, 10 feet a year; thickens each year. Makes fences impenetrable and is used largely in washing lands to prevent washes. A remarkable blackberry.

Prices—1 at 20c; 25 at 12c; 50 at 11c; 100 at 8c each.

RASPBERRIES

The two types are **CUMBERLAND**, large, black, mid-season, and **ST. REGIS**, bright crimson, early, called everbearing.

Price same as Blackberries.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—This Dewberry is an immense industry. Plant 5 by 5 feet. Second year stake with stakes 5 feet high and tie up vines, cutting them back after the season is over with. Requires 1,750 per acre.

Price—1 at 20c; 10 at 10c; 100 at 8c; 1,000 at 5c each.

STRAWBERRIES

Set plants 15 to 20 inches in 3 to 4 foot rows. Supply a mulch of straw. Allow runners to run to a width of 15 inches, leaving about 20 inches between rows for cultivation. The following are leading varieties and ripen in succession as printed:

EXCELSIOR—Large fruit; brilliant red.

KLONDIKE—The standard early shipping variety; ripens just after Excelsior; very popular.

LADY THOMPSON—Ripening after Klondike; good quality; largely used.

AROMA—Follows after Lady Thompson; berries deep red color; large size; very prolific.

Prices—Parcel Post, postpaid, 100 for \$1.50; 300 for \$3.00; 500 for \$4.00. By express 1,000, \$5.00; 5 to 10,000, \$4.25 per 1,000.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—Largely advertised and carrying a long bearing season, sometimes even into the fall.

Prices—Just double those of other Strawberries.

GRAPES

CONCORD—Blue-skinned berries; hardy and in general use.

SCUPPERNONG—The usual Southern arbor grape; often 6 or 8 to a cluster; dependable; free from disease; a brownish yellow.

OTHER TYPES

DELAWARE—Medium size, berry bright red.

FLOWERS—In bunches, black and sweet, later than Scuppernong; matures in September to October.

JAMES—Large blue-black, in clusters of 6 to 10, thin skin; ripens after Scuppernong.

MOORE'S EARLY—Berry is large black.

NIAGARA—Large berry, greenish yellow.

THOMAS—Bunches 6 to 10 berries, large, violet, matures late August, of vinous flavor.

Prices—2 year, 35c; 10 at 29c; 50 to 100 at 25c each.

ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK

HEDGE PLANTS

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Usually planted one foot apart; sometimes is double rowed alternately. Price, postpaid, 2 feet, 25 for \$2.35; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.50. By express (collect), 500 at 7½c; 1,000 at 7c; 5,000 at 5c each.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—We sell both plants and seed. Get prices.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Many are planting this in place of other privets because white fly does not disturb it. Same price as Amoor River Privet. Only in 12 to 18-inch size.

ILEX CASSINA, or CHRISTMAS BERRY—Not subject to insect diseases. Price, 12 to 18 inches high, 15c; 100 lots, 12c, postpaid.

DWARF BOXWOOD—Slow growth; 3 to 4 inches. Price, 10 postpaid, \$2.50; by express, 25 to 50 at 20c each.

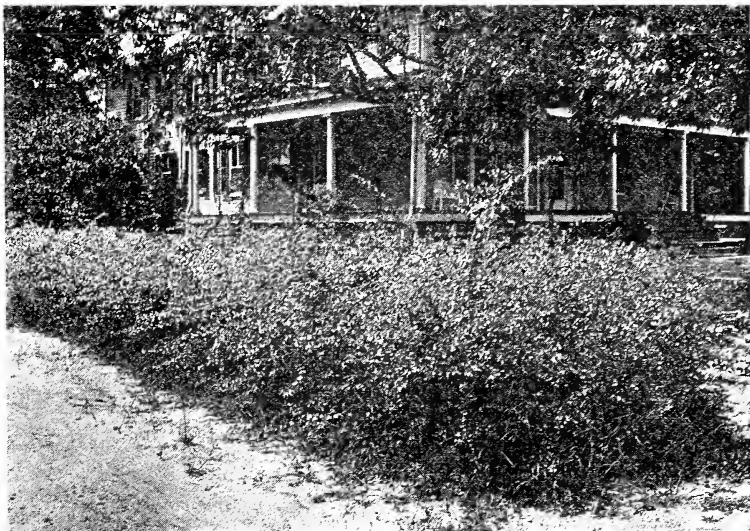
VINES AND CLIMBERS

CLEMATIS, HONEYSUCKLE, EUONYMUS, CHINESE JASMINE, YELLOW JASMINE, KUDZU.

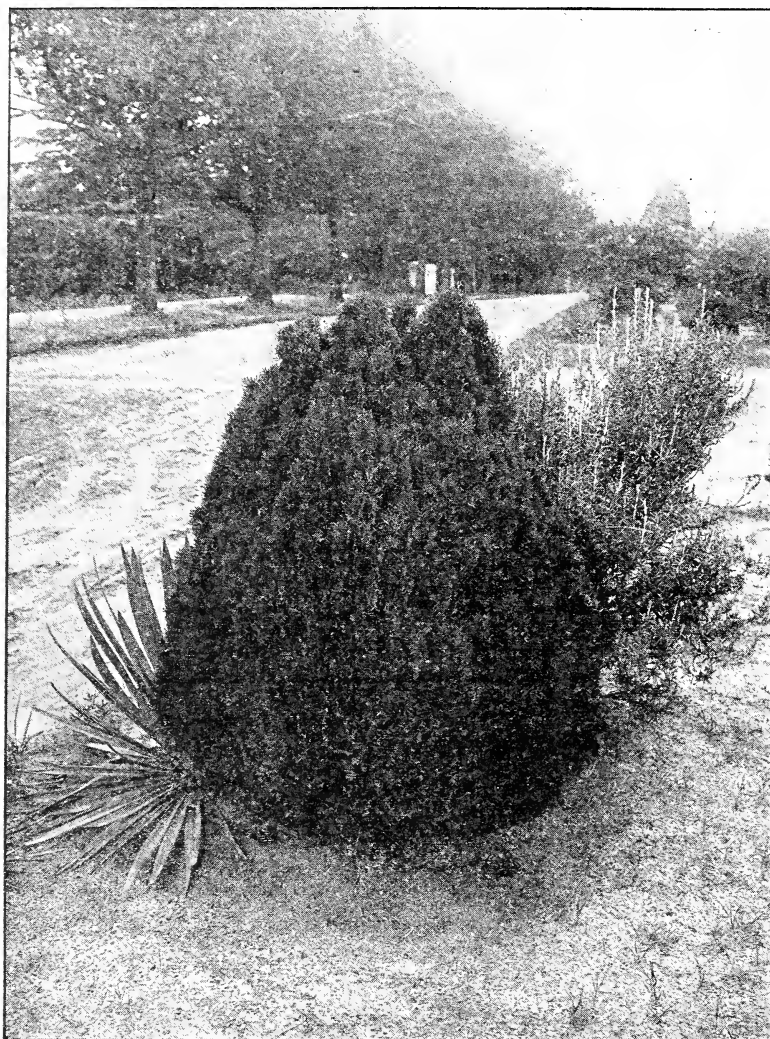
Prices of above—75c each; postpaid 85c.

WISTERIA (purple and white), **TRUMPET VINE, STAR JASMINE, ENGLISH IVY, BOSTON IVY, ANTIGONON or MEXICAN ROSE.**

Prices of above—90c each; postpaid \$1.00.



Abelia Grandiflora Hedge.



Biota Orientalis.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BIOTA ORIENTALIS—Pyramidal; bronze winter foliage. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE—Dwarf, compact, symmetrical, gardens or window boxes. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE—Dwarf, compact, ultimate height 4 to 5 feet. Price, 12 to 18 inches, \$2.50.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE—Grows to considerable height. Price, 2 to 2½ feet, \$2.25.

BIOTA ROSEDALE—Broad cone shaped; grows 3 to 4 feet high. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

ORIENTAL or ITALIAN CYPRESS—Grows shaft-like; narrow and straight; ultimate height 60 to 80 feet. Price, 24 to 30 inches, each, \$2.50.

CEDRUS DEODARA—Grows 40 to 50 feet; pyramidal; scarce; get prices.

CEDRUS ATLANTICA—Grows 40 to 50 feet; pyramidal; scarce; get prices.

PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS—Dark green foliage with ends of limbs drooping; ultimate height 10 to 15 feet. Price, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

GOLDEN PLUME CYPRESS—Golden color; ultimate height 15 to 25 feet. Price, 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

BROAD LEAF EVERGREENS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—Blossoms all summer; free from disease; fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 90c; 5 at 75c each.

See under hedge plants for small seedlings for hedges.

AZALEA INDICA—Get prices.

CAMPHOR—For specimen plant or for tall hedge. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each.

CAPE JASMINE or GARDENIA FLORIDA—Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25.

CHRISTMAS BERRY or ILEX CAS-SINA—Get prices for larger size. See hedge plants for hedgings.



Crepe Myrtle.

AMERICAN HOLLY—Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

KALMIA or AMERICAN LAUREL—Get prices.

CHERRY LAUREL—Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

JAPANESE PRIVET—White flowers and fall purple berries. Height 20 to 30 feet. May be trimmed. Price, 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00.

PRIVET LUCIDUM—Grows 20 ft; white flowers; black berries in winter. Price, 2 feet, \$1.50.

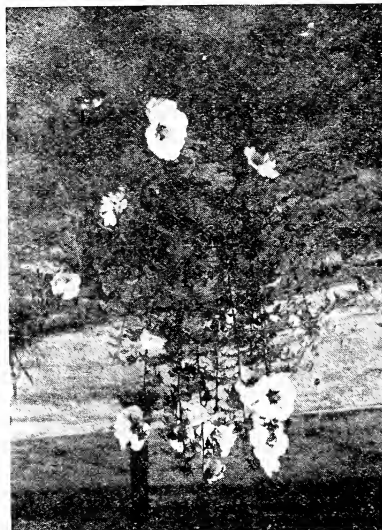
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—May grow 50 feet. Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

OLEANDER—Pink and White. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—Get prices.

SPANISH BAYONET—3 years, 75c.

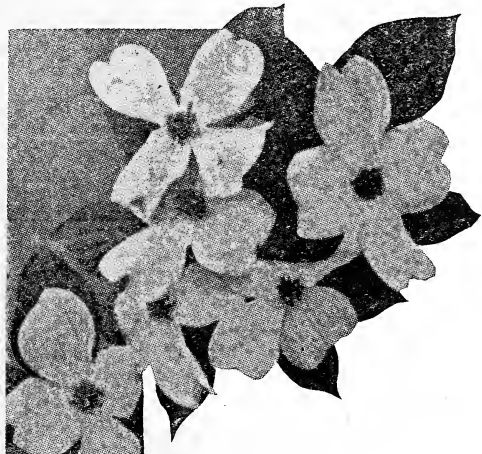
TEA PLANT—Long bloomer; late in the season; ornamental; very beautiful. Get prices.



Althea.

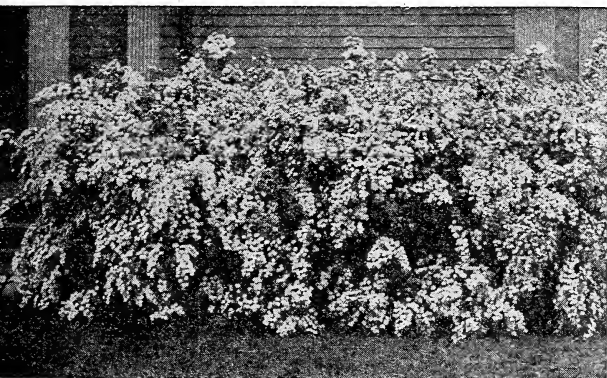
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

- ALTHEA**—Pink, white, purple, bluish white. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.
BUTTERFLY BUSH—Price, 3 feet, 75c.
SWEET SHRUB—Price, 3 feet, 75c.
CRAB APPLE—Sweet scented. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
GRAPE MYRTLE—Pink and white. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.
DEUTZIA—Price, 3 feet, 75c each.
DOGWOOD—Red flowering. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.75; 5 to 10 at \$1.50 each.



White Flowering Dogwood.

- DOGWOOD**—White flowering. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 90c.
STRAWBERRY BUSH—Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
FLOWERING PEACH—Double Red and Double White. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
GOLDEN BELL—Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
HYDRANGEA—White or blue. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 90c.
LILACS—Spring bloomer, white and lilac. Price, 3 feet, 75c.
LONICERA, or **UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE**—White. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.
MOCK ORANGE, or **PHILADELPHUS**—Early white, known as Garland Syringa. Flowers pure white. Price, 3 feet, 75c.
SPIREA THUNBERGII, or **SNOW GARLAND**—Price, 18 to 24 inches, 60c.



A Specimen of Spirea Van Houttei.

- SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI**—Grows 6 to 8 feet, white flowers. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
PURPLE LEAF PLUM—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
JAPAN QUINCE—Grows 6 feet; red flowers followed by small quince-like fruits; fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00.
SNOWBERRY—White blooms followed by white berries. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
CORAL SNOWBERRY—Red berries. Price, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.
WEIGELIA—White, pink or red. Price, 75c.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

- CATALPA**—4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
ELM, AMERICAN—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
GINKGO—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
HACKBERRY—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
MAPLE—Silver Leaf and Scarlet. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
PIN OAK—Scarlet leaves in winter. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
WATER OAK—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
POPLAR, CAROLINA—Silver Leaf and Tulip. Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
LOMBARDY POPLAR—Price, 6 to 8 feet, 85c; 10 at 75c.
SYCAMORE—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
UMBRELLA or **CHINESE CHINABERRY**—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00.
WEeping WILLOW—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25.
WIER'S CUT LEAF MAPLE—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.
MIMOSA—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.
MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.
WILLOW OAK—Price, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50.

ROSES

All Roses are cuttings and on their own roots. Do not use grafted Roses.

TRAILING AND CLIMBING ROSES

- AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Deep pink.
CAROLINA TESTOUT—Pink.
CHEROKEE—White and pink.
CRIMSON RAMBLER; DEVONIENSIS—White and pink.
DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink clusters.
MARECHAL NIEL—Yellow.
MAMAN COCHET—Rose pink.
WHITE RAMBLER; AMERICAN PILLAR—Rosy pink.
BANKSIA—Yellow and white.
GARDENIA—Yellow.
HIAWATHA—Carmine.
LADY GAY—Rose pink.
YELLOW RAMBLER; REVE D'OR—Large, yellow.

BUSH ROSES

- BLACK PRINCE; PAUL NEYRON**—Pink.
RADIANCE—Pink.
WM. R. SMITH—Pink and cream.
ULRICH BRUNER—Cherry crimson.
BLUMENSCHMIDT—Citron yellow.
COL. R. S. WILLIAMSON—Flesh color.
DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY; FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—White.
KILLARNEY—Pink.
MAMAN COCHET—Rose pink.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Pale yellow.
METEOR—Velvety crimson.
PRESIDENT TAFT—Deep pink.
SUNBURST—Yellow and orange.
MAMAN COCHET—White.
TIP TOP, or **"BABY DOLL"**—Golden yellow.
 Price of all above Roses—2 year No. 1, 75c; 5 at 70c each.

IMPORTANCE OF SPRAYING

All fruits now—fruits, vegetables and the majority of field crops—cannot be raised to perfection unless scientific methods of combatting pests, such as insects, blight, fungus growths, scale, etc., are used. For instance, our fruit crop would be practically a failure unless sprayed properly for such diseases as San Jose Scale, Brown Rot and Curculio. The modern methods of planting in large acreages has caused a tremendous increase of insect enemies. Fortunately there are remedies and poisons for the control of all of these pests which are put up in convenient commercial packages with directions for use. There is no excuse for anyone neglecting such important matters. This matter of spraying is not confined only to orchard and vegetable men. Poultry raisers and stock raisers are compelled to use some of these standard preparations to destroy different germs, also lice, mites, ticks, etc. We list under this department the most efficient for the eradication of the different troubles in this line. They are all standard makes and have been recognized and passed by our government experts.

ANTS—Destroy beds with Bisulphide of Carbon or Sodium Fluoride or spray with Ruthless Insect Extirminator.

APHIS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon water.

BORER (Peach Tree Borer)—Should be dug out with a knife in the early spring, then an application of whitewash to which has been added Crude Carbolic Acid and Arsenate of Lead should be made.

BROWN ROT—Destroy all mummified fruit still left on branches. Spray during winter months with Atomic Sulphur, 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water. As soon as blooms fall spray again, and once more three weeks later, and add 1 pound Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds hydrated lime.

CURCULIO—Spray with 1½ pounds Arsenate of Lead and 3 pounds slack lime to 50 gallons of water, spraying about ten

days after petals fall when shucks are coming off. A second spraying may be necessary three weeks later.

LEAF EATING INSECTS, such as potato bugs, cabbage worms, tomato worms, etc.—Spray with a solution of Arsenate of Lead, 1 pound to 50 gallons water, Paris Green 1 pound to 50 gallons water, or dry method, dust with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead. Where there is danger of poisoning fruit or vegetables dust with Bug Death or Slug Shot.

LEAF CURL—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 8 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or liquid solution, 1 gallon to 10 gallons water.

OYSTER SHELL SCALE—Spray the trunk and large branches in April or May. Use Black Leaf 40, 1 to 800 parts is recommended.

RED SPIDER—Spray with Dry Lime Sulphur, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water, or 1 pound Potassium Sulphate to 32 gallons of water.

SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in fall and early spring. Use 10 pounds Dry Lime Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, or 1 gallon liquid lime sulphur solution to 8 gallons of water. If no scale is present we advise at least one spraying to orchards as a preventive.

SMUT IN WHEAT—Treat with Formalin, 1 ounce to 3 gallons water, or Bluestone, 1 ounce to 1½ gallons of water.

SUCKING INSECTS—Spray with Black Leaf 40, 1 ounce to 6 gallons of water, or Sulpho Tobacco Soap, 2 ounces to 1 gallon, or Kerosene Emulsion, 1 part to 20 parts water, or Whale Oil Soap, 1 pound to 5 gallons water.

THRIPS—Same as for Aphis.

WHITE FLY—Spray with Schnarr's Insecticide, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water.

WILLETS INSECTICIDES

STANDARD PREPARATIONS THAT ARE KNOWN AND RECOMMENDED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OUR STATE BOARD OF ENTOMOLOGY.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Use for control of Scab and Brown Rot on some fruits. 5 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price, 5 lbs. at 30c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 22c; 50 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 18c per lb.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry)—A well known poison used for the destruction of all leaf-eating insects. 1½ to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Price, lb. 50c; 5 lbs. at 45c; 25 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. 30c.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—Largely used for the destruction of weevils, especially corn and cowpea weevils, ant beds and burrowing animals. Price, 1 lb. can 50c; 5 lb. can \$2.00.

"BLACK LEAF 40"—For sucking insects, plant lice, aphis, thrips and all soft bodied insects. Price, oz. bottle 35c; ½ lb. can \$1.25; 2 lb. can \$3.50.

BLUESTONE—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 15c; 10 lbs. at 14c per pound.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Largely used for blight, mildew, stem rot, melon anthracnose and other fungus diseases. Price, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. at 35c; 25 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. 22c; 100 lbs. at 20c per pound.

BUG DEATH—For all biting and sucking insects. Price, lb. 20c; 3 lb. pkg. 40c; 5 lb. pkg. 60c; 12½ lb. pkg. \$1.50.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—A deadly poison powder that will kill anything that eats it. Price, 1 lb. 30c; 5 to 10 lbs. 25c; 25 to 50 lbs. 50c.

COOPER'S CATTLE DIP—Texas fever, ticks, etc., can be absolutely eradicated by the use of this. Has the official recognition of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Price, qt. \$1.25; ½ gal. \$1.75; gallon \$3.00.

COOPER'S FLUID—For hog lice, mange, ringworm, eczema, etc. Price, qt. \$1.00; ½ gal. \$1.50; gallon \$2.50.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde)—For smut in wheat and other grains. Price, pint, 75c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—For all biting and sucking insects, potato bugs, caterpillars, tomato worms, cabbage worms, etc. Non-poisonous to animals. Price, lb. 20c; 5 lb. pkg. 55c; 10 lb. pkg. \$1.00.

KEROSENE EMULSION—For the destruction of soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, aphis, squash bugs, mealy bugs, etc. 1 part to 5 of water. Price, qt. 75c; ½ gal. \$1.00; gallon \$1.50.

LIME SULPHUR (Dry Powder)—For San Jose Scale and other scales, Leaf Curl, Red Spider, etc. 10 pounds to 50 gallons water. Price, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. at 30c; 25 lbs. 20c; 100 lbs. 15c.

LIME SULPHUR (Liquid)—Use same as Dry Lime Sulphur. 1 gallon to 8 gallons water. Price, gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. can \$3.50; 10 gal. can \$6.00; ½ barrel 40c per gal.; barrel 35c per gallon.

PARA-DICHLOROBENZINE, or PARACIDE—A most effective remedy for the eradication of peach tree borers. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

PARIS GREEN—An old poison for all classes of leaf-eating insects. Contains 55 per cent of Arsenate Oxide. Will burn tender foliage. 1 pound to 50 gallons water. Price, 1-4 lb. 20c; ½ lb. 35c; lb. 60c; 5 to 10 lbs. 50c; 25 to 50 lbs. 40c per lb.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE—For White Fly, Rust, Mite and Red Spider. 1 gallon to 65 gallons water. Price, gallon \$1.75; 5 gal. can \$7.00.

STONECYPHER IRISH POTATO BUG KILLER—One of the best preparations known for the destruction of Potato Bugs and leaf-eating insects. Price, 2 lb. can, 35c each.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—A non-poisonous preparation in soap form effective against aphis, mealy bug, red spider and other sucking insects. 3 ounces to 1 gallon water. Price, 3-oz. cake 10c; 8-oz. cake 20c; 10-lb. cakes \$3.00.

TOBACCO DUST—For lice and bugs. Excellent remedy for rose lice and other small insects. Price, 2-lb. cans 35c; 5 to 10 lbs. at 12c; 25 to 50 lbs. at 10c per pound.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—An adhesive gum used on trees to keep down ants and other walking and creeping insects. Price, 1 lb. cans 50c; 5 lb. cans \$2.25 each.

WHALE OIL SOAP—Effective against Euonymus Scale on privet hedges, also plant lice and delicate larvae. 1 pound to 5 gallons water. Price, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. at 22c; 10 lbs. 20c; 25 to 50 lbs. 18c.

SPRAY MACHINES, PUMPS, AND DUSTING MACHINES

We list below quite a number of standard spray pumps, etc., that are suitable for the largest orchard to the smallest vegetable gardens, also those to be used by stock raisers, poultrymen and even for household use and flower gardens.

HUDSON'S BARREL PUMPS

This pump will meet every requirement of a perpendicular barrel pump. It is powerful, light and durable, and will maintain a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has ample capacity for two lines of hose if desired. Because of its high pressure, it is particularly adapted to orchard and vineyard work. When used in connection with a No. 27 Spray Boom, it is an effective field sprayer for potatoes, onions, melons, etc. It is also adapted for whitewashing, cold-water paints, disinfectants, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDER—Seamless brass tubing, 1 1/4 inches diameter, 7 inches long. Fitted for 6 inch stroke.

AIR CHAMBER—High carbon steel, 2 inches diameter, 30 inches long; light and strong.

PLUNGER—Fitted with Hudson special cupped plunger leathers, treated to prevent action of the spray solution. Extra heavy rod.

VALVES—Bronze balls; both intake and outlet mounted in one cage fitted with brass wire screen to protect them from sediment. Easily removed for cleaning, inspection, etc., with a common wrench.

AGITATOR—Swinging type, driven with each stroke of the handle. Insures a thoroughly mixed solution at all times.

DISCHARGE EQUIPMENT—12 1/2 feet of 1/2-inch spray hose and Ideal angle spray nozzle. Extension rod and shut-off are not furnished as regular equipment, but must be specified for separately. We advocate their use for orchard work, whitewashing, etc., to facilitate reaching high or out-of-the-way places.

No. 4—A Pump with discharge equipment. Shipping weight 45 pounds. Price, each.....\$14.00

No. 4—B Pump complete with discharge equipment, mounted in welded steel barrel. Shipping weight 115 pounds. Price, each.....\$31.40

No. 4—C Pump complete with discharge equipment, barrel and barrel cart. Shipping weight 225 pounds. Price, each.....\$43.80

HUDSON'S BAMBOO SPRAY POLES—Consist of a non-corrosive tube mounted inside a bamboo rod. Strong, reinforced with a shut-off as attached to tube. Used largely in spraying trees that are too large to be reached by hand. Price No. 42, 8 ft. with stop cock, price each.....\$4.50

HUDSON'S No. 30 IDEAL SPRAYER—The Ideal is a high pressure portable outfit. It is equipped with a regular barrel pump which develops and maintains a working pressure of 200 pounds. Has capacity for two lines of hose if desired. It is a strong, durable machine, well designed for strength and stability. Because of its portable construction, it is an exceptionally handy outfit for the orchardist or fruit grower. It is also a great favorite in the stock barns, cattle pens, poultry houses, etc. It is a practical outfit for whitewash, coldwater paints, insecticides, stock dips and remedies, etc. It can be used in a variety of ways throughout the entire year. Shipping weight when securely packed eighty pounds. Price, each, complete.....\$25.00

DEMING'S HANDY SUCCESS SPRAYER No. 968—This is a tank sprayer, not a knapsack. The only small spray pump that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. This pump is very popular among florists, gardeners, poultry and stock men. It is equipped with a 4-gallon tank which may be had in either brass or galvanized iron, four feet 3-8 inch hose and Bordeaux nozzle.

Price complete galvanized iron tank.....\$10.50
Price complete brass tank.....12.50

DEMING'S VETERINARY SUCCESS No. 659 1/2—This with out a doubt is the most popular bucket sprayer on the market and is especially recommended for veterinary use. Also used largely for general spraying, window washing, disinfecting barns and poultry houses. It is equipped with 12 feet of hose and Simplex nozzle. Each, complete.....\$7.00

MAGIC SPRAY PUMP—The Magic is a high pressure spray pump of large capacity. The large air chamber maintains a high pressure and continuous discharge, insuring a uniform spread of solution. Is used with any bucket or small tank and makes a very convenient portable outfit. Handle and foot-rest are malleable, all working parts are brass. Valves and nozzle parts are easily accessible. Price, each, complete.....\$4.50

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



The "Lowell" Compressed Air Sprayer is the ideal outfit for the man who wishes a medium priced outfit that combines convenience in operation, high quality in construction, thoroughness in work and adapted for general spraying purposes.

SPECIFICATIONS

Tank: Heavy galvanized steel or brass, as desired, 7 1/4x20 inches. Capacity about 3 1/2 gallons. Seams are riveted and soldered and will stand high pressure.

Weight: Empty, 7 pounds. Loaded, 34 pounds.

Pump: Seamless brass tubing with specially treated leather disc valve, 1 5/8 inches diameter, 15 inches long.

Shut-off: Patented angle nozzle brass—automatic type.

Discharge Hose: 2 feet heavy 5-ply special spray hose—detachable for cleaning—spring wire on end where attached to tank to prevent breaking.

Equipped with carrying strap.

Price No. 210—Galvanized iron tank, each.....\$6.00
Price No. 21—Brass tank, each.....9.50

HUDSON JUNIOR SPRAYER—This sprayer is made for the man who needs a compressed air sprayer, but of a smaller size than the standard make. It develops the same amount of pressure and does practically the same work, only the capacity is smaller. Capacity 2 gallons.

Price No. 140-G—Galvanized iron tank, each.....\$4.50
Price No. 140-B—Brass tank, each.....7.50

LOWELL BABY FOUNTAIN COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER No. 120.

Diameter, 5 3/4 inches. Weight, empty, 4 pounds.
Height, 10 1/2 inches. Weight, loaded, 12 pounds.
Capacity, 1 gallon. Weight, shipping, 7 pounds.
Construction—Heavy galvanized steel.
Pump—Outside. Seamless brass, 1 1/2 inches diameter, 9 inches long.

Nozzle—Brass. Our own design. Spray or solid stream.

Uses—For spraying trees, shrubs, vines, field crops, in the greenhouse, poultry house. For applying disinfectants and cattle fly-oils. For any general spraying purposes.

Price, each, complete.....\$3.50

HAND SPRAYERS

We list the most complete line of Hand Sprayers that we know. A perfect assortment so that anyone may find one for their needs.

No. 115, Continuous Hand Sprayer—Made of heavy tin. Capacity one quart. Price, each 85c, postpaid.

No. 117, Continuous Hand Sprayer—Brass tank. Capacity one quart. Price, each \$1.35, postpaid.

No. 112 Misty—Tin hand spray. Not continuous. Capacity one quart. Price, each 60c, postpaid.

No. 122—Tin hand spray. Capacity half pint. Price, each 40c, postpaid.

No. 101 Glass Tank Sprayer—Capacity one quart. Price, each 90c, postpaid.

DUSTING MACHINES

American Beauty Duster—See full description under Boll Weevil Poisoning. Price, each, \$25.00.

Perfection Cotton Duster—The only practical one horse cotton duster we have ever seen. See full description under Boll Weevil Poisoning. Price, each, complete \$75.00.

Dickey Bug Death Sifter—Holds 5 pounds. Price, each, 75c.

Dickey Bug Death Duster—Holds 1 pound. Price, each, 50c.

No. 131 Powder Gun—Best hand powder sprayer known. Price, each \$1.00, postpaid.

We can supply the following nozzles that are used universally and are always in demand by sprayers:

No. 176 PERFECTION SHUT-OFF NOZZLE—Price, Ea.\$1.60

No. 166 FOG NOZZLE—Price, each 80c.

No. 164 DOUBLE FOG NOZZLE—Price, each \$2.10.

No. 60—IDEAL NOZZLE—Price, each \$1.00.

No. 64 DOUBLE IDEAL NOZZLE—Price, each \$2.50.

No. 71 BORDEAUX NOZZLE—Price, each \$1.00.

SPRAY HOSE—Best Grade, 1/2 inch 25c per foot; 5-8-inch, 20c per foot.

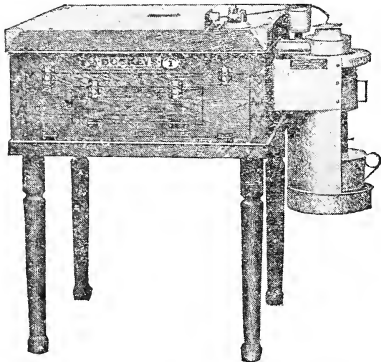
POULTRY SUPPLIES, INCUBATORS, BROODERS

"Buckeye Incubators and Brooders."

The Buckeye is GUARANTEED to hatch MORE CHICKS AND STRONGER CHICKS than any other incubator.

It is further guaranteed—

To require no artificial moisture. To operate satisfactorily in any temperature down to freezing, and to require no attention to the regulator from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

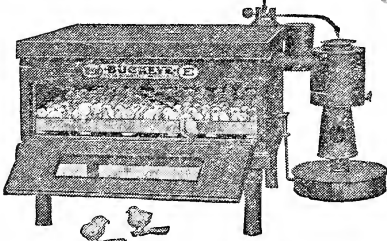


The perfect construction of all its mechanical parts is also guaranteed, and any Incubator or part thereof that does not fulfill our guarantee in every particular, will be replaced without question any time within forty days.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

The case is made of solid California Redwood. The inside walls are seasoned Yellow Poplar. The side and tops of each Incubator consist of two walls of this lumber and 1-4-inch thickness of fiber insulation between the two walls. This produces a case that is absolutely impervious to the changes of the outside temperature. The door has two thicknesses, with the dead air space between, and further protected by a wooden door on the outside. This provides a desirable dark egg chamber and permits easy reading of the thermometer.

The Buckeye circulating hot water tank system is made of extra heavy copper exclusively, and will not rust or corrode. The lamp is made of No. 27 gauge steel (galvanized); is absolutely fire-proof. There is a jacket around the boiler which not only reduces the cost of fuel, but is so constructed that we get double service from the lamp when the thermometer is falling.



No. 14 Style E Incubator.

PRICES STANDARD BUCKEYE INCUBATORS

No. 1 Standard (110 hen eggs)	\$ 37.50
No. 2 Standard (175 hen eggs)	44.50
No. 3 Standard (250 hen eggs)	57.75
No. 4 Standard (350 hen eggs)	68.00
No. 5 Standard (600 hen eggs)	107.00

STYLE E INCUBATORS

Are made of California Redwood, beautifully finished. A standard Buckeye Metal Thermostat regulates the temperature to a fraction of a degree. You simply regulate the temperature of the egg chamber when the hatch is started and it cannot change. The tank is made of Galvanized Iron and is an improved design that insures a uniform temperature throughout the egg chamber.

PRICES OF STYLE E INCUBATOR

No. 14 Style E (65 hen eggs)	\$16.50
No. 16 Style E (110 hen eggs)	27.50
No. 17 Style E (210 hen eggs)	36.75

BUCKEYE BLUE FLAME BROODER

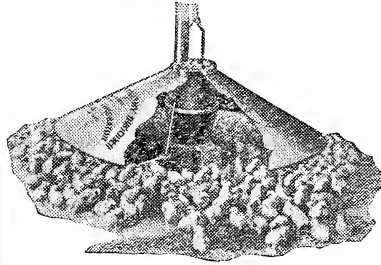
During the past five years the Buckeye Experimental Department has been busy with a view of developing a blue flame oil colony brooder that would come up to their ideals, and it gives us a lot of pleasure to tell the poultry producers at large that they have perfected a truly remarkable blue flame brooder under the same 50



that every brooder they build will be sold days' money-back guarantee which they have always given with their coal-burning brooders.
No. 27, capacity 200 chicks (34 inches in diameter).....\$17.50

No. 28, capacity 350 chicks (42 inches in diameter).....	20.00
No. 29, capacity 500 chicks (52 inches in diameter).....	22.50

Prices Are All F. O. B. Augusta, Ga.



BUCKEYE COAL BURNING COLONY BROODERS

—This style brooder can be operated more economically than any other on the market, and is the style we recommend for large poultry raisers. It will take care of from 500 to 1,000 chicks with comparatively no expense whatever.

The brooder burns coal, which when fired at night need not be tampered with for from 12 to 18 hours. By raking down and filling twice a day, morning and night, you are assured of a steady, even heat, for just a few cents a day. These brooders have the usual Buckeye guarantee —to raise more chicks and stronger chicks than any other makes.

Prices Buckeye Coal Burning

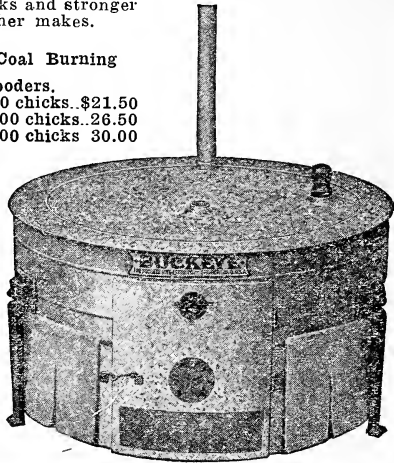
Colony Brooders.

No. 18 Cap. up to 500 chicks.	\$21.50
No. 19 Cap. up to 1000 chicks.	26.50
No. 25 Cap. up to 1200 chicks	30.00

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS

— Guaranteed to be absolutely free from all gases or odors and to provide a circulation of pure, fresh air every minute in the day.

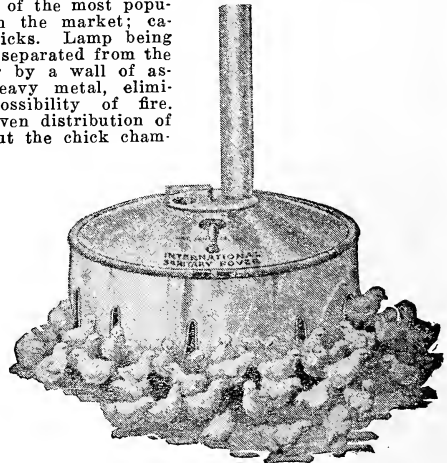
Sold on thirty days' approval and you write your own money-back guarantee.



No. 20, capacity 60 chicks.....	\$11.75
No. 21, capacity 100 chicks.....	15.50
No. 22, capacity 150 chicks.....	19.00

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

—One of the most popular Hovers on the market; capacity 100 chicks. Lamp being in the center, separated from the chick chamber by a wall of asbestos and heavy metal, eliminates any possibility of fire. There is an even distribution of heat throughout the chick chamber.



ber always. Complete with Lamp, Burner, Thermometer, etc., each\$15.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES

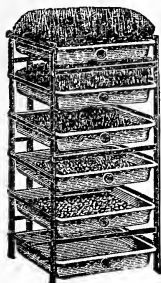
Poultry raising has an important place in every farmer's plans, and we would like to draw attention to the fact that although most farmers are daily selling poultry products, either eggs, fliers or grown stock, it is seldom that any attention is paid to the comfort and even necessities of the chickens themselves. It is not given the consideration it deserves and the attention that is necessary to get maximum egg production.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER—This little machine can be fastened to any table or board and it is a labor saver for shelling corn. It is economical, durable and easy to operate. Where whole corn is fed to poultry it will be found a very good article to have for the shelling of it. Price, \$3.00. By mail, add 35c postage.

BLACK HAWK GRIST MILL—This is one of the most useful and handy machines that a poultry raiser possibly could have. It can be easily fastened to a table or board, and corn and other grain can be cracked or ground into the finest meal. It is easy to operate and will pay for itself in a very short time. Price, \$3.50. By mail, add 35c postage.

OAT SPROUTER No. 110—Made entirely of metal. Strong and rigid. Provides the very necessary green feed at all seasons. Healthy chickens and more eggs. The frame is of steel, well braced and neatly painted. Has six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms to secure the proper drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold the drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in small space. Total height of frame, 3 feet. Size of pans, 16 by 18 inches. Packed knocked down 1 in a crate. Shipping weight 30 lbs. Ea. \$6.75.

LAWN PARK BROOD COOPS—This is the most ideal brood coop that we have ever known; it is a telescope coop, all made of galvanized wire. It absolutely protects from cats, rats, dogs, hawks and other animals. The wire run that extends in front gives them plenty of ventilation, and they have protection in case of bad weather. They make excellent coops in which to place setting hens. Each, \$5.00



Oat Sprouter

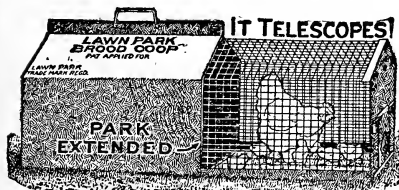


"BABIE" CHICK FEEDER

Description—The "Babie" Chick Feeder is made from Galvanized Steel materials throughout, making it substantial and rustproof. Should last a lifetime. Size 6 inches high, 24 inches long and 18 inches wide, accommodating THIRTY to FORTY Chicks at one feeding. Can be used with Lawn Park Brood Coops. Price, each, \$1.25.

HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CARRIERS.

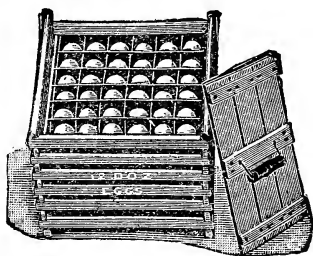
Well built built wooden egg carrier. Holds twelve dozen eggs. The best, cheapest and most convenient in existence. Eggs may be shipped by express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg). Price, \$1.00. Extra Fillers 30c per dozen.



express without danger of breaking them. An ideal article to market eggs in. Carrier comes complete with paper fillers (to separate each egg). Price, \$1.00. Extra Fillers 30c per dozen.

ANDERSON "HATCHAN-EGG" BOX—The merits of Anderson "HatchanEgg" boxes can be summed up in nine points taken from a letter recently dictated to one of our customers:

1. Large cell for hatching eggs.
2. Excelsior cushion.
3. Double wall corrugated on all sides.
4. Protection of division boards.
5. Great strength of container
6. Convenience.
7. An easy and quick pack.
8. Attractive package.
9. Can be sealed to prevent pilferage.



The same grade double faced, light weight, strong, waterproof finish, corrugated fibre board used in the "Master Breeders" Chick Boxes goes into this package. The walls are double thickness throughout. The cellular construction not only protects the eggs from jar, but guards them against excessive heat or cold.

This box is so constructed with filler inserted, that it will resist crushing blows received when in transit much better than a one-piece box or a box without a filler, such as the average box now on the market.

The Anderson "HatchanEgg" Box is designed particularly for transportation of valuable eggs for hatching. The maximum of safety is assured. "HatchanEgg" boxes are printed in two colors with forwarding and shipper's address lines. "HatchanEgg" boxes are

packed and shipped one dozen in a corrugated shipping case. A very convenient form for your stock. Please order in quantities of even dozens as we do not break bundles.

The Anderson "HatchanEgg" boxes are made in the following sizes:

	Price Each	Dozen
No. 3—15-egg	\$.30	\$2.75
No. 4—30-egg .....	.40	3.75
No. 5—50-egg .....	.50	5.00

ANDERSON "EATANEGG" BOX—For market or utility eggs the Eatan-Egg box serves the purpose best as it is particularly designed for a light yet durable, inexpensive package. A larger cell size than standard gives greater protection to the eggs and prevents shipping losses. Manufactured in the following sizes:



	Price Each	Dozen
No. 31—12-egg .....	.25	\$2.00
No. 32—24-egg .....	.35	2.50
No. 33—36-egg .....	.40	3.00

MARKET EGG CARTONS—A pasteboard box with separate egg compartments to hold one dozen eggs. The only thing for marketing eating eggs. "Selected Eggs" is printed on cover. One dozen, postpaid, 25c; 100 by express, \$1.50; 1,000 by express, \$12.00.

THE "MASTER BREEDERS" CHICK BOX—The Best Seller. Both body and top are made of double-faced corrugated board, waterproofed on the outside. The strength of this package is approved by shippers as well as parcel post and express authorities. Represents the best quality of material and workmanship obtainable.

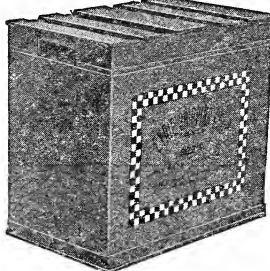
The box is well ventilated—built to offset acute weather changes. Partition boards on both 50 and 100-chick size are made full height to add greater strength to the box and to prevent chicks from crowding over the top, becoming squeezed and injured. Holes punched in partition boards will give cross ventilation if desired. Covers are attractively printed "Baby Chicks." Furnished complete with staples—for assembling.

No.	Size	Price Each	Doz.
25—	25-chick.... 9x11x5½ in. deep....	1 compartment. \$.25	\$1.75
50—	50-chick.... 18x11x5½ in. deep....	2 compartment. .30	2.25
100—	100-chick.... 18x22x5½ in. deep....	4 compartment. .40	3.00

THE ERIE SHIPPING COOP is especially adapted for use in shipping fancy fowls. The top and bottoms are made of wood. The body is made from extra heavy corrugated paper, which protects the fowls from draughts and from heat or cold.

Price of Erie Shipping Coops.

No.	Each	Doz.
B—21x12x22, single	.65	7.00
C—21x18x22, trio....	.75	7.50
D—21x24x22, pen....	.85	9.00



SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAINS, ETC.

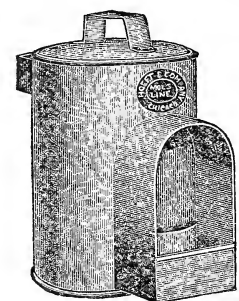
Are very important because they are sanitary and if filled regularly with fresh water, prevent the spreading of cholera, roup and other contagious diseases. Although it is hard to believe, there are still cases where poultry are permitted to drink stagnant water from ponds and horse troughs that are not

cleaned out and disinfected. This practice not only spreads disease, but actually creates it. You will save money by putting in some sanitary drinking fountains.

BEISE FOUNTS—See illustration. This is a great favorite, and we consider it one of the best. The back end of the fount screws out,

and is therefore easily cleaned and kept sanitary at all times. We have sold Beise founts for many years and never have had a dissatisfied customer. **Prices:**

No. 34—Holds 3 quarts (chicks and small flocks). Each...\$.75
No. 2—Holds 2 gallons (large enough for 50 hens). Each... 1.00
No. 3—Holds 3 gallons (large enough for 75 hens). Each... 1.25
No. 4—Holds 4 gallons (large enough for 100 hens). Each 1.50



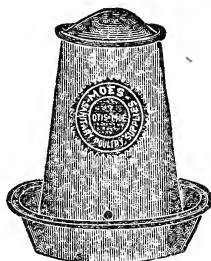
MOE'S IMPROVED WALL FOUNTAIN—Of extra heavy galvanized iron. The covered outlet keeps dirt out and the outlet is further protected by a removable plate which prevents any rubbish from being drawn into the reservoir. We recommend this as a splendid fount for general use.

Price No. 97—2 quart. Each...\$.90
Price No. 98—1 gallon. Each... 1.10
Price No. 99—2 gallon. Each... 1.50

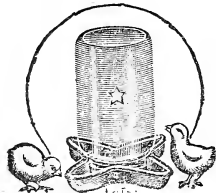
BOTTOM FILL FOUNTAINS—This fountain fills the breeder's requirements

for a good inexpensive article. Made in two pieces, accurately stamped and formed; easily filled and cleaned. The round tube shape prevents bursting from freezing. Made of best galvanized iron in three popular sizes.

No. Price Postpaid
19—1 qt. size..... 35c 45c
20—2 qt. size..... 45c 55c
24—1 gal. size..... 60c 70c



STAR FOUNTS—See illustration. The finest, most sanitary drinking fount for baby chicks, has no seams, no solder, no loose parts; chicks cannot drown. Fits any Mason jar—pint, quart, two quarts. We do not furnish the glass jars. Postpaid, 15c; 2 for 25 cents.



HOPPERS AND FEEDERS

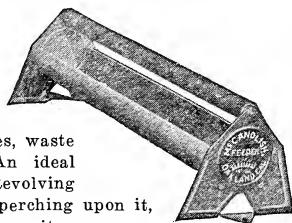
Hoppers and Feeders save their cost by preventing waste of food, and also keep disease down. Canker, for instance, a fatal disease, is started in a flock by a chicken eating grain that has been on the ground for some time and mildewed. You cannot be too particular.

MCCANDLESS IMPROVED CHICK FEEDER—We consider this the best feeder on the market. Equipped with

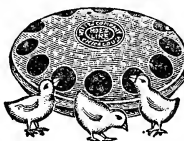
adjustable partitions for various kinds of feed. Made of galvanized iron, no rough edges, waste impossible, can't capsize. An ideal drinking receptacle also. Revolving rod prevents the chicks from perching upon it, making the feeder absolutely sanitary.

Prices, Postpaid:

12 inches—for 25 chicks. Each, postpaid..... 45c
20 inches—for 50 chicks. Each, postpaid..... 50c
30 inches—for 75 chicks. Each, postpaid..... 75c



ROUND FEEDER No. 12—This is a splendid feeder for about 25 baby chicks. Used for mash or grains either. Hens can't scratch it over or get to the feed. Perfectly sanitary and desirable in all respects. Postpaid, 8½ inches in diameter; 12 holes. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

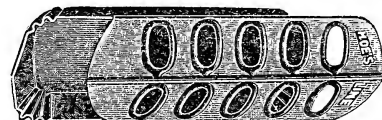


SINGLE TROUGH

—Heavy galvanized iron trough for baby chicks, to be hung on a wall or just placed on the floor; no rough or sharp edges.

Prices, Postpaid:

No. 55—12 inches long. Each..... 40c
No. 56—18 inches long. Each..... 45c
No. 57—24 inches long. Each..... 60c



DOUBLE FEED TROUGH—Similar to No. 55, except that it has two sides and is twice as deep.

Prices, Postpaid:

No. 58—12 inches long. Each..... 50c
No. 59—18 inches long. Each..... 65c
No. 60—24 inches long. Each..... 75c

MOE'S ECLIPSE FEEDING TROUGHS

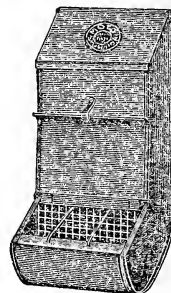
A new popular priced feeding trough, made of galvanized iron and intended for chicks and growing stock. The pan and top are both stamped in one piece, no seams, rivets or solder used. Sliding top makes them easy to fill and keep clean.

Prices, Postpaid:

No. 27—10 inches long. Each..... 30c
No. 28—20 inches long. Each..... 45c

DRY MASH HOPPER No. 36-37—Made of extra heavy galvanized iron, very stoutly made. The curved bottom keeps feed within easy reach of the birds at all times, and the shape of the hopper, larger at the bottom, prevents the feed from clogging. The wire mesh and the wires prevent the birds from throwing out and wasting the feed. The sloping top prevents them from roosting on the hopper; when both covers are closed it is rat, mouse and weather-proof. **Prices:**

No.	Height	Width	Postpaid	Not
No. 36	19 inch	12 inch	\$2.25	\$2.00
No. 37	19 inch	24 inch	3.00	2.80



MOE'S MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER AND WATERER No. 18

A new round chick feeder with a magazine or container to hold a good quantity of feed. The upper magazine is fitted to the feeder with a spiral thread so that it can be adjusted up or down to feed the different kinds of grain. It can be also used for a drinking fount, as the magazine is water and air tight. Price, each, 65c, postpaid, 70c.

CYMACO MASH FEEDER—This is a new mash feeder that can be placed outside to take care of half grown chicks and laying hens. It is waterproof and can be adjusted so as to feed any kind of mash. This



feeder will last indefinitely. It is set on iron legs and the most important

feature is that the feed is protected from water and there is absolutely no waste.

Price, Each

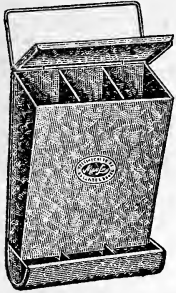
No. 12—½ bus. capacity...\$2.00
No. 24—1 bus. capacity... 3.00



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

The feeding of grit, shell and charcoal is now recognized as a part of the diet to keep fowls in a healthy, prime condition. There is no more economical method of supplying grit, etc., than in these practical inexpensive containers. No solder is used in their construction. Made of heavy galvanized iron.

No. 45—A grit box for baby chicks. Two compartments. Price, each 50c, postpaid.

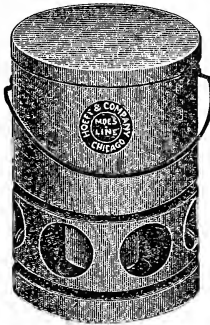


No. 9—Grit Box—Three compartments. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

PIGEON FEEDER No. 105—See illustration. Pigeons scatter and waste feed very badly, and will leave particles of grain on the ground. This is danger-

ous because if the ground is damp the grains will become mildewed, and when the pigeons finally eat it they contract canker, which is generally fatal. This hopper is made of heavy galvanized iron and has a slanting bottom leading through a large tube to the feeding bottom. The trough, or bottom, is made on a slant, too, preventing birds from wasting feed. Postpaid, \$1.10.

MOB'S PIGEON NEST No. 107—Made of galvanized iron. Diameter, 8 inches with a small hole punched in the center so that it can be tacked to a board. Generally used in pairs. Light in weight and easily cleaned. Price, each, 15c; postpaid, 20c.



So many Poultry Raisers think that the use of standard equipment such as Drink Fountains, Feed Hoppers, etc., is nothing more than an unnecessary expense; but we only ask that they separate their pens and buy modern equipment for one and make a test of their saving in labor and loss of feed for one year, and if they do not find at that time that they have more than paid for the equipment, we will be glad to refund the total amount of their original purchase.

LEG BANDS

Are very important to any one with poultry. To the farmer who does not keep his chickens in pens, they are a means of identifying his birds from those of his neighbors. The poultryman knows his individual birds by their leg bands.



ECONOMY BRAND CELLULOID BANDS

—Long lap, heavy material, Spiral Band. Colors: White, Black, Blue, Yellow, Red and Green. Sizes: Mediterranean type birds (Leg-horns, etc.), American type birds (R. I. Reds, etc.). Price, postpaid: 12 for 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 100 for 90c; 250 for \$1.75.

CAPITAL LEG BANDS—A strong, durable aluminum band designed especially for pedigree, egg record and exhibition identification. It is instantly adjustable to the size of the leg. It locks with a double clamp, fits the leg perfectly and once on, stays on until you remove it. Supplied in consecutive numbers. Price, postpaid: 12 for 20c; 25 for 35c; 50 for 55c; 100 for 95c.



RELIABLE LEG BANDS—Most convenient and easy to use of any leg band furnished in color. Can be supplied in red, white, blue, green and yellow. Numbers 1 to 100 in each package. Price, postpaid: 12 for 35c; 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.90.



VICTOR BANDS—Combine beauty, safety, durability, comfort, convenience and high visibility. The Victor is the only band possessing all these desirable qualities.

Price, postpaid, of Victor Bands by Mail: 12 for 45c; 25 for 85c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.45

ELITE PIGEON BANDS—The best and safest pigeon band known. All colors; comes in pairs. Postpaid, 1 pair 10c; 10 pairs 75c; 25 pairs, \$1.50.



THE PETTY POULTRY PUNCH.

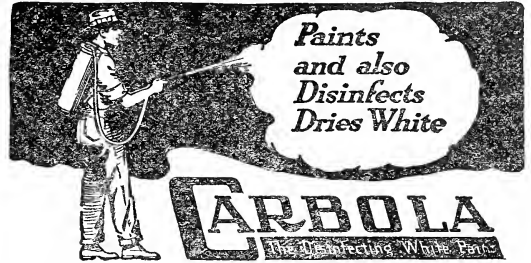
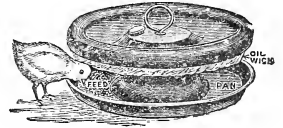
A simple and effective method of marking Chicks which permits identification of sixteen groups or families. The hole is

punched in the thin web between toes and makes a clean quick cut and does not hurt the chick. Each, postpaid, 30c.

CHINA NEST EGGS—Well made heavy porcelain nest eggs. These are good quality eggs. Postpaid, dozen 45c.

UNBREAKABLE NEST EGGS—A solid egg made of chalk that is not breakable. Lasts forever. Postpaid, dozen, 75c.

AUTOMATIC CHICK GREASER—Every Chick His Own Doctor. The wick around the upper part of the greaser is saturated with oil (a mixture of two-thirds lard and one-third kerosene or black oil) and every chick which eats out of the pan will get its head thoroughly greased in a very few minutes. Price, postpaid, \$1.25 each.



CARBOLA is a white paint and powerful disinfectant combined in powder form. It paints and disinfects in one operation and it can be applied with a brush or spray pump to wood, brick, stone, cement, plaster board, etc., and over whitewash.

You just pour some of the Carbola powder into a pail of water and it is ready in a minute or two—absolutely no waiting or straining. It will not clog the sprayer, blister, flake off and doesn't spoil by standing even after it is mixed with water.

CARBOLA helps control disease germs, lice and mites. There is nothing better than Carbola to help make buildings clean, sweet-smelling and sanitary, and it is especially recommended for use in Poultry Houses, Stables, Cellars, Kennels, Hog Houses, Rabbit Hutches, Creameries, Factories, Warehouses. Satisfaction, or money back.

Price—Trial Package	\$.30
10 pounds (10 gallons)	1.25
20 pounds (20 gallons)	2.50
50 pounds (50 gallons)	5.00
200-pound bags	18.00

POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry the finest remedies, and they are guaranteed to do what is claimed of them. No man who has poultry can afford to be without disinfectants and the remedies for the more prevalent diseases, because you never know when roup, cholera, sorehead, white diarrhea or any of the other ailments will show themselves in your flock, and the time to check disease is when you first notice the symptoms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is true with poultry, and by having remedies on hand so you can immediately doctor your sick chickens, you need never worry about losing any of them.

Sold on a money-back guarantee. If any of these remedies do not satisfy, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

FER-SUL—Fer-Sul is odorless, antiseptic, disinfectant and tonic. Kills most bacteria and germs when brought in contact with them. A preparation no poultry man should be without. We have been more successful in treating canker with this remedy than with anything we have ever tried. Price, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; 1 quart, \$1.25; 1-gallon jugs, \$3.00 each.

AVICOL—A practically new but very popular white diarrhea remedy which has recently been introduced and nationally advertised. It is described as a mild oxidizing agent to be used in the drinking water of poultry and pigeons. Small size, 25c; large, 50c; add 5c postage.



DON SUNG—Widely known as being a scientific discovery for hens that stimulates the egg-laying organs and makes the hen healthy, strong and vigorous. As a result she lays regularly in any season.

DON SUNG

Don Sung is easily given in the feed. It is used by thousands of successful poultry raisers the world over.

We have had more "repeat orders" for this remedy than any other that we handle, which is good indication of its merit.

Prices: Small size, 50c; large size (3 times the 50c size), \$1.00, add 5c postage.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

We are general agents for these well known standard remedies. Write us for Conkey's Poultry Book. Every poultry breeder should have one.

CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY (Powder)—When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. Cold, rainy, muggy weather and changeable conditions intensify Roup. When birds begin to sneeze, froth in eyes, run at nose or show other symptoms of a "cold," put CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor themselves and others are protected from catching a disease. Packages, 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid.

CONKEY'S ROUP PILLS—For treating individual cases and for use at shows when birds develop colds. Packages 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHEA REMEDY—Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years. Packages 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY in the drinking water. Packages 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL—Checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. This remedy is Conkey's specific for bronchitis. Packages, 50c postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY CONDITIONER—Highly concentrated fowl regulator, blood purifier and nerve food, to build up birds in rundown condition. Packages 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE—Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect. Works without a debilitating after-effect. Packages 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY—Rids birds of many troublesome worms. Packages 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder, which is mixed in the feed.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—A few applications causes scales to drop off and restores healthy luster to legs. Packages, 25c postpaid.

CONKEY'S BLACKHEAD REMEDY—Turkey breeders should have a package ready for instant use. Packages 50c; 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S LIMBERNECK REMEDY—For Ptomaine Poisoning. Have a package in your Conkey Corner for instant use as Limberneck acts fast. Packages 50c; 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S SOREHEAD (Chickenpox) REMEDY—Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for rubbing on sores. Packages 25c, 50c; 30c, 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S LICE FIX—A preparation in ointment form, for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month. Packages, 25c and 50c postpaid.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—For overcoming and preventing the murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks. Packages 10c and 25c postpaid.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks, and for use wherever body lice must be overcome. Packages, 20c, 35c, 75c; parcel post or express charges extra.

CONKEY'S MITE LIQUID (Formerly Conkey's Lice Liquid)—For painting roosts, fittings, the inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate. Cans—quart 60c; 2 quart 90c; gallon \$1.50. Parcel post or express extra.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—Every bird from chick to maturity will be more productive, healthier and more profitable if given a good tonic and regulator. CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC helps birds get more out of their feed. They produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, by better digestion and assimilation. In addition to tonic, give flock CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE every week or two. The Laxative keeps system clean and in good working order. Packages, 25c, 50c, \$1.00; pails, 12 lb. \$1.60; 25 lb. \$3.00. Parcel post or express extra.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE (Mite Liquid, Dip and Disinfectant)—NOX-I-CIDE is indispensable as a red mite destroyer—paint it on the roosts and spray it into cracks. Spray premises daily when disease is present and once a week as a preventive. As a veterinary wash, NOX-I-CIDE is widely used. Cattlemen and others praise it highly as a dip. Try it for household use as an insecticide and disinfectant. Pint 50c; quart 80c; ½ gallon \$1.30; gallon \$2.00. Parcel post or express charges extra.

CONKEY'S NOX—Here at last is a high-grade disinfectant in solid form. A little cube—only an inch square—mixed in water makes a gallon of dip or disinfectant with a co-efficient of 5.25, making it 2 to 3 times as strong as most coal-tar disinfectants.

Conkey's Nox is of a nature similar to Conkey's Nox-I-Cide, but in a condensed, more effective, more easily-handled form. It is also over two times as strong, giving Nox an even wider range of uses than Nox-I-Cide. Packages, 6 cubes, 25c; 15 cubes, 60c; 30 cubes, \$1.00. Parcel post or express extra.

POULTRY FEEDS AND NECESSITIES

Prices on feeds are based on prevailing prices at the time when this catalogue goes to press. It is possible that at the time you are ready to order there may be an advance or decline in price of some feeds as listed. Write us for special quotations, especially in large amounts. Remember, however, we are not competing in prices unless we compete in quality. We are listing the best and "Only the Best." Cheap feeds are high at any price.

We are agents for Conkey's Poultry Feeds. We all know that these feeds are the original Buttermilk Mash feeds. There are now lots of Buttermilk Feeds offered. But our advice is to use the original.

CONKEY'S, the Original Buttermilk Starting Feed—Raises Husky Chicks. A Ready Prepared Mash for baby chicks and all self-feeding young fowls. This remarkable feed—originated by Conkey and prepared through processes controlled and used exclusively by Conkey is a complete ration—containing all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants, etc.

Guaranteed Analysis—Crude protein, 12 per cent; crude fibre, 4 per cent; crude fat 3 per cent; nitrogen free extract 56 per cent; carbohydrates 60 per cent.

Ingredients—Semi-solid buttermilk, pinhead oatmeal, a special wheat middlings, whole corn meal, corn feed meal and granulated bone.

2½ lb. sacks.....	\$.25
5 lb. sacks.....	.45
10 lb. sacks.....	.75
25 lb. sacks.....	1.40
100 lb. sacks.....	5.30

CONKEY'S (the original) BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH

This mash—second link in the Conkey Chain—is fed after the chicks are eight weeks old. It is balanced for rapid and even development of muscles, bone, vital organs and feathers. Like all Conkey mashes it is low in fibre, clean and always uniform.

The UNBROKEN CHAIN system of feeding, originated by Conkey—one mash for starting chicks, one for developing, one for laying—teaches an invaluable lesson in demonstrating the need of three different rations for most economical poultry feeding.

Guaranteed Analysis Conkey's Buttermilk Growing Mash—Crude protein 18 per cent; crude fibre 5 per cent; crude fat 4 per cent; nitrogen free extract 50 per cent; carbohydrates, 55 per cent.

Ingredients—Semi-solid Buttermilk, wheat middlings, wheat bran, corn feed meal, ground barley, hulled oats, bone, meat scraps, bean meal and oil meal.

10 lb. sacks.....	\$.50
25 lb. sacks.....	1.15
100 lb. sacks.....	4.40

CONKEY'S (the original) BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH

The third link in the Conkey Chain is balanced for a full egg basket. Low in fibre, just right in protein for layers.

This mash was placed on the market in response to an insistent demand for an honestly prepared, egg-producing ration that could always be depended upon to be clean and uniform. This demand arose through loss of egg production which is likely to follow a change of "balance" in feed—too many egg mashes unfortunately are variable in quality and therefore unreliable and costly if not positively dangerous.

Guaranteed Analysis Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash—Crude protein 18 per cent; crude fibre 6 per cent; crude fat 4 per cent; nitrogen free extract 44 per cent; carbohydrates 50 per cent.

Ingredients—Semi-solid Buttermilk, corn meal, corn feed meal, ground barley, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oil meal, bone, meat scraps and bean meal.

10 lb. sacks.....	\$.45
25 lb. sacks.....	1.05
50 lb. sacks.....	2.10
100 lb. sacks.....	4.00

CONKEY'S SCRATCH GRAINS—Conkey makes three sizes of Scratch Grains—Conkey's Scratch Grains, for hens; Conkey's Growing Grains, for growing chicks, and Conkey's Chick Grains, for baby chicks.

These mixtures are the connecting links in the complete Conkey Chain. They hook together and re-enforce the three great links when fed with Conkey's Buttermilk Mash.

Every grain is bright, clean, plump and "meaty"—no dirt at the bottom of the bag, no worm-eaten or shriveled ingredients.

Guaranteed Analysis Conkey's Scratch Grains—Crude protein 9.75 per cent; crude fat 1.75 per cent; crude fibre 3.00 per cent.

Ingredients—Wheat, cracked corn, kaffir corn, barley, buckwheat and sunflower seed. Ask us for analyses of other Conkey grains.

50 lb. sacks.....	\$1.55
100 lb. sacks.....	3.00
Conkey's Chick Grain—100 lb. sack.....	4.00
Conkey's Growing Grain—100 lb. sack.....	3.60
Conkey's Pigeon Feed—100 lb. sack.....	4.50

OTHER FEEDS AND NECESSITIES

SPRATT'S CHICK GRAIN—A perfectly balanced semi-cooked grain, insect and vegetable ration, especially prepared for young chicks. Prices: 25 lbs. \$2.00; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

SPRATT'S COOKED FEED—This is a cooked food that is composed of cereals, meat, bone, etc. A very valuable food for young chicks; if fed according to directions, will prove the cheapest. Prices: 25 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

BEEF SCRAPS—Prices: 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$5.50.

BLOOD MEAL—Prices: 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.60; 50 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

POULTRY GRIT—Fine, Medium, and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

OYSTER SHELL—Fine, Medium, Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. 65c; 100 lbs. \$1.10.

CHARCOAL—Fine, Medium, and Coarse. Prices: 2 lbs. 15c; 50-lb. bags \$2.00.

HEN-ETA POULTRY BONE—Fine, Medium and Coarse. Prices: 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

PIGEON GRIT—Prices: 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

We carry in stock for poultry and pigeon breeders Sunflower Seed, Hemp Seed, Pigeon Peas, Flaxseed Meal, Gluten Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Bran, etc., but are not quoting prices on these articles on account of market fluctuations, but will gladly quote upon application.

DOG REMEDIES AND FOODS

We carry in stock a full line of dog remedies, ones we can recommend and have been found reliable and a specific for most all diseases in dogs.

Prices quoted are not prepaid. Add 5c for postage.	
Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy. Per box.....	\$1.00
Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy. Per box.....	.50
Climax Mange Shampoo. Per bottle.....	.60
All Right Mange Remedy. Per box.....	.50

The above remedies are manufactured by ourselves and are guaranteed.

SERGEANT'S DOG REMEDIES

"All Well Known and Standard"

Sergeant's Distemper Medicine.....	Price.....	\$1.20
Sergeant's Mange Medicine.....	Price.....	.65
Sergeant's Condition Pills.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Capsules.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Sure Shot Liquid.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Tape Worm Medicine.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Arsenic and Iron Pills.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Canker Wash.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Well Mouth.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Pepsin Tablets.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Cough Medicine.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Dog Rub.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Eye Wash.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Constipation Capsules.....	Price.....	.60
Sergeant's Running Fit Medicine.....	Price.....	2.00
Sergeant's Carbolic Tar Soap.....	Price.....	.25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea Soap.....	Price.....	.25
Sergeant's Skip-Flea Powder.....	Price.....	.25

Get Polk Miller's Book on Dog Diseases. Free.

HATCHING EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS

We control the output of some of the most up-to-date exclusive breeders in this section. Men who have won prizes and cups at the leading poultry shows of the country—Madison Square Garden to Augusta. These breeders have made a study of poultry and breed scientifically. They are all from heavy laying strains of standard-bred chickens.

We can supply eggs of most all the standard breeds.

Price, best grade eggs, per setting \$3.00, postpaid. Two settings, \$5.00. Get prices on larger amounts. We can also supply turkey and duck eggs in season. Write for prices.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

We are now booking orders for Day-Old Chicks, February, March, April, May, June and July deliveries. Orders must be placed in advance.

100% LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee safe delivery of chicks, but all claims for losses or shortages must be made by purchaser within three days after receipt of shipment accompanied by the carrier's deposition showing such losses. Terms cash with order. We pay postage.

QUALITIES OF STOCK

These chicks are hatched from dependable stock, and have given good satisfaction.

Remember this is standard bred stock. There are cheaper Day-Old Chicks on the market—but they are cheap.



Prices:	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns.....	20c	20c	18c	16c	15c
Anconas	22c	22c	20c	18c	16c
Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds	23c	23c	21c	19c	17c
White Rocks	24c	24c	22c	20c	18c
Buff Orpingtons & White Wyandottes	26c	24c	22c	20c	20c
White Orpingtons	28c	28c	26c	24c	22c

No orders accepted for less than 25 chicks of one variety. Orders must be placed two weeks before delivery can be made.

Write for prices on large amounts.

SPRATT'S DOG FEEDS

DOG BISCUIT—A standard dog feed especially prepared.

Contains all the necessities to make a perfect food. Used in the leading shows and kennels throughout the world. Price, 1 lb. pkgs. 20c; 2-lb. pkgs. 35c; 5-lb. pkgs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$14.00. Ovals—Price, 1 lb. 20c; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



PUPPY CAKES—A standard food for puppies and pet dogs, especially prepared. Price, 1 lb. pkg. 20c; 2 lb. pkgs. 45c; 5 lb. pkgs. 85c; 100 lbs. \$14.50.

DOG MEAT—Perfect canned meat for dogs. An ideal food; very convenient; never spoils. Price, 2½ lb. cans, each 30c; dozen, \$3.00.

We also carry in stock standard Stock Remedies manufactured by the most reliable houses, such as Liniments, Colic Remedies, Worm Powders, Tonics, Heave and Cough Remedies, Fever Remedies, Distemper Remedies, Gall Remedies, Spavin Remedies, Hoof Remedies, Cow Tonics, Calf Tonics, Cholera Remedies, etc. Let us know what you are in need of, and we will gladly quote you.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

WE LIST BELOW SOME DAIRY SUPPLIES THAT WE CARRY IN STOCK, FOR WHICH THERE IS A GOOD AND GROWING DEMAND

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS—For more than thirty years this has been the standard cream separator of the world. Farmers and dairymen are finding out the advantage of a separator. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator to-day. For every three pounds of butter you are making without a separator you can make four pounds or more by using a De Laval. You will be in the market for one sooner or later, and when you are, we advise buying the best.

Prices of De Laval Separators:

No. 8—225 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$75.00.
No. 10—350 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$85.00.
No. 12—500 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$95.00.

No. 15—750 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$105.00.
No. 17—1,000 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$130.00.
No. 22—1,350 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$225.00.

STEAM TURBINE

No. 19—750 lb. capacity per hour. Price, \$200.00.
No. 20—1,000 lb. capacity per hour. \$215.00
No. 25—1,350 lb. capacity per hour. 300.00
For power driving all hand operative machines.
Universal Power Drives. 15.00
We carry in stock, at Augusta, sizes No. 8, 10, 12, also a complete line of parts.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR OILS

Hand Oil, ½ gallon. 85c; 1 gal. \$1.50
Power Oil. 1 gal. 1.75

CHAMPION MILK COOLERS

No. 2—18 quart capacity, sufficient 1 to 25 cows, price each \$ 8.25
No. 3—34 quart capacity, sufficient 25 to 50 cows, price, each 10.00
No. 4—52 quart capacity, sufficient 50 to 100 cows, price each 12.50

DAVIS SWINGING CHURNS

No. 1—4 gallons or less, capacity, weight 60 lbs., price each \$13.00
No. 2—5 gallon or less, capacity, weight 68 pounds, price each 14.50
No. 3—8 gallons or less, capacity weight 73 pounds, price each 16.50
No. 4—10 gallons or less, capacity weight 80 pounds, price each 19.00
No. 5—13 gallons or less, capacity weight 98 pounds, price each 22.00
No. 6—17 gallons or less, capacity weight 112 pounds, price each 25.00
For Power Driving the above churns.
Power attachment including one pulley, 12x3, price. 6.50

MONUMENTAL CHURNS

Ideal for home use, made of cedar.
1 gallon size, price each. \$2.75
3 gallon size, price each. 3.25
5 gallon size, price each. 3.75

SANITARY MILK PAILS

Standard Sterilac, price each. \$4.00
Lisk Sanitary, price each. 2.00

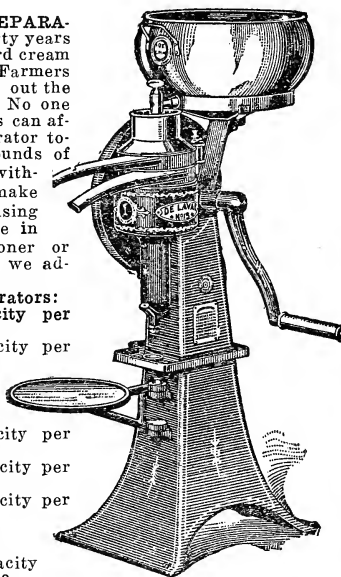
MILK STRAINERS

Lisks Improved, small, price each. \$1.00
Lisks Improved, large, price each. 1.25

MILK CANS

For Shipping and Delivering Milk.

1 gallon size, City Delivery Pattern, price each. \$1.75
3 gallon size, City Delivery Pattern, price each. 2.50
5 gallon size, Ohio Pattern, price each. 3.75
10 gallon size, Ohio Pattern, price each. 4.75

**ICE COMPARTMENT CANS**

For Shipping Cream.

5 gallon size, Georgia Pattern, price each. \$10.50
10 gallon size, Georgia Pattern, price each. 11.75

C. B. SINGLE BOTTLE FILLER

Equipped with sanitary valve. Tank holds 3½ gallons.
Price, each \$11.50

BESTOV BOTTLE CRATES

For Wagon Delivery and Shipping. Heavy banded with galvanized iron. 20 pt. size, price each, \$2.25; 12 quart size, \$2.25.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS

Extra Heavy Round Wire.

No. 779—6 pint size, price each, 95c; dozen. \$10.00
No. 780—8 pint size, price each, 1.20; dozen. 12.50
No. 783—6 quart size, price each, 1.10; dozen. 11.00
No. 784—8 quart size, price each, 1.30; dozen. 13.50

DAIRY THERMOMETERS

Taylor's Tycos No. 5715 all glass floating, price each. \$1.50

MILK BOTTLES

½ pint size, dozen. \$.60	Gross. \$ 6.00
1 pint size, dozen. .70	Gross. 7.50
1 quart size, dozen. 1.00	Gross. 10.30

MILK BOTTLE CAPS

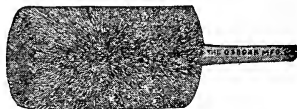
Regular, 1,000 \$.60	Box 5,000. \$ 2.25
Certified, 1,000 1.00	Box 5,000. 4.50

BRUSHES

Milk Bottle Brushes



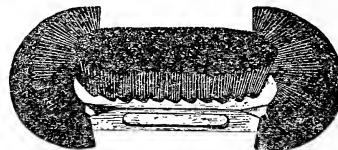
No. 86—Standard Bottle Brush, each, 50c; dozen. \$5.50
No. 50—Light Weight Bottle Brush, each 30c; dozen. 3.25

MACHINE BOTTLE BRUSHES

No. 136—Standard Machine Bottle Brush, each 50c; dozen. \$5.50
No. 101—Long Handle Machine Bottle Brush, each 45c; dozen. 5.25

CAN BRUSHES

No. 8 Standard Can Brush, each 45c; dozen. \$4.25
No. 416—Standard Can Hand Brush, each 40c; dozen. 3.75

**BUTTER PAPER**

Heavily Paraffined.

Price. 1 lb. 40c 5 lbs. 35c per lb.

BUTTER CARTONS

One Pound size, Heavily Paraffined.

Price. 1 dozen, 30c 100, 1.25 1,000. \$11.00

WYANDOTTE DAIRY CLEANER AND CLEANSER

The Standard Dairy Cleaning Powder of the World.

Price, 80 lb. keg. \$5.47
280 lb. Barrels. \$5.59 per 100 lbs.

B. K. DISINFECTANT

The universal disinfectant for dairy use.

Price, Quart \$1.25 Gallon. \$3.00
5 Gallon \$2.50 per gallon

BUTTER COLORING

Wells & Richardson's

Small size—Price, 50c; dozen. \$4.00
Large size—Price, \$1.00; dozen. 8.00

If we do not have in stock what you want let us know and we will get it for you.

Every farmer will find, if they are milking five or more cows, selling cream and butter, that they can pay for a separator in less time than a year in the increase in the amount of cream.

WILLET'S FARM AND HOME PREPARATIONS

At Least One of These Is Wanted in Every Home or On Every Farm

Contagion Rat Death

A culture in a bottle which if fed on bread gives rat or mouse contagious skin disease from which he dies in ten or fourteen days, and which disease he spreads to rats by contact, or by leaving it on sides of rat holes. The rats die odorless and mummified. Has never been known to be other than harmless to other animals, nor to cats eating dead rats. We have sold this for eight or ten years with great satisfaction, for there are hosts of people who are afraid of poisons on account of children, dogs, cats, etc. It must be used continuously, for rats breed more rapidly than any other animal known and roam wherever food is abundant. Price, box, postpaid, 50c.

Willet's Barium Rat Poison

This cannot be mailed; shipped by express only. The newest government remedy now used with sensational success against rats at Atlantic ports. The best anti-rat and mice poison remedy known. 100 per cent efficient. U. S. Government stresses the value of this poison as being the best of all rat poisons. It is now being used throughout the United States in large amounts. The poison is sprinkled on food that will be eaten by either rats or mice; also good for cock roaches. Full directions with each package. Price, 1-lb. pkg. 35c.

Willet's Rat and Roach Poison

A phosphorous poison; unavailable. Use on bread. Killed 67 rats in three nights in Augusta. Keep away from chickens. Price, 2-oz. tube, 25c.

Cartwright's Black Tongue Remedy

For hookworm in dogs. A few years ago there was no remedy for Black Tongue in dogs. The trouble was thought to be a throat trouble, and practically every dog in the old days that had Black Tongue died. At present we have an easy remedy. Many dogs thought to have rabies simply have Black Tongue. A dog with Black Tongue is apt to snap at people and possibly foam at the mouth, gets restless and runs aimlessly around, loses its appetite, gets weak and its tongue will show black. Price, package complete, also tonic pills, \$1.00, postpaid.

All-Right Mange Remedy

There are many dog mange remedies that in mild cases will prove efficacious, but we know of none of them except All-Right Mange Remedy that is efficacious where scab appears and where hair has fallen off. We have cured dogs with this remedy that were a solid scab from head to tail, which had lost all of their hair. These dogs under this treatment have become sound, well and with a nice coat of hair. This formula has three or four fine remedial agents, and furthermore when applied on a scab it keeps the scab moist, which is all important while the curing process is going on. It also keeps away all flies fleas and gnats which is an important factor. If you have a dog with a bad case of mange, here is a remedy that will cure where all others fail. Price, 1-lb. can, 50c; postpaid, 60c.

Climax Mange Remedy

Pine tar odor. Especially and universally now used for Barber's Shampoo and for all scalp and hair treatments. We guarantee it superior to other remedies of this kind. Leaves the hair soft and glossy. We are shipping this in barrel and in gross lots throughout the United States to Barber Supply Houses. They find it to be one of the best remedies for falling hair, dandruff and scalp diseases. It is also excellent for Dog Mange. Price, 12-oz. bottle, 75c; gallon, \$4.25.

Cartwright's Dog Mange Remedy

An old remedy of Lime and Sulphur. We supply this now in dry form. It is excellent for making dips for dogs. Price, package, 50c.

Willet's Fly Guard

Spraying drives flies from mules, cows, etc. Many dairy-men keep flies away from their cows and mules by using a heavy oil, which does not dry out easily. This is an especially prepared preparation for this purpose and now has a great many users. Price, 1 gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, at 8c per gallon; can extra.

Animal Parasite Killer

Invaluable for hog lice and lice on other animals. Destroys dog fleas, mites, etc. This is the easiest non-poisonous remedy that we know where the average animal is afflicted with insects. The carbolic acid and the oil in it stops the breathing pores of the insects and thus kills them. Use in spray one part to twenty-five of water. Price, pint 35c; quart 60c; g-l-lon \$1.50; 5 gallons \$1.25 per gallon, can extra.

Willet's Water Glass

Water Glass is in large use throughout the world for the keeping of eggs. The container has to be an earthen crock. When eggs are cheap either in the home or the store, they can be put in Water Glass and will keep for months and can be used as wanted. The label carries full directions. Price, 1 quart 50c; 1 gallon \$1.50.

Comfort Bed Bug Exterminator

Easily applied. Pleasant odor. Non-poisonous. Vastly superior to the usual poisonous preparations. Nearly all of the Bed Bug exterminators are poisons and hard to use and are applied in a slow and inefficient way. This preparation can easily be applied with a spray, covering in a few minutes the whole bed and mattress. There are many of our Southern hotels using this preparation now entirely. There is no use in having Bed Bugs in any home where Comfort Exterminator can be bought. Price, pint 50c; quart 75c; 1 gallon \$1.75.

Sun Sanitary Fluid

A disinfectant of the Creolin order, with strong Carbolic Acid odor. Use one part to fifty of water. For closets, sinks, drains, public places and floors and for mosquito larvae in stagnant water. There are many names for the various creolin sanitary fluids with a carbolic odor and base. We have been selling Sun Sanitary Fluid for twenty years. We believe this preparation contains more value than the majority as offered. Price, 1 quart bottle 50c; 1 gallon can \$1.25; 3 to 5 gallons, \$1.00 per gallon, can extra.

Pineola—Deodorant, Insecticide

Soluble deodorant with pine oil odor. Never wash dogs with carbolic solutions. Use only Pineola. Dip them. Mix one part to fifty of water. Price, pint 50c; quart 75c; gallon can \$1.75.

Willet's Sodium Fluoride

Sodium Fluoride is a poison (cannot be mailed), and is the government's best remedy as used against chicken lice, mites and Texas fleas that burrow. It can be applied direct in a powder form with the fingers, or may be made into a solution and fowls dipped. It is the simplest, best and cheapest remedy yet known for the above troubles. We also find it a wonderful remedy for using in dips, or spraying the fowl runs with a solution of this preparation. Price, 1-4 lb. 20c; 1/2 lb. 30c; 1 lb. package 50c.

Ruthless Insect Exterminator

The best remedy for mosquitoes at night. This remedy absolutely does away with mosquito trouble at night if sprayed in the room at bedtime. For dog fleas, Argentine Ant exterminator. The largest patented remedies for fly extermination on the market today are the same formula as ours. Price, pint 40c; quart 60c; 1 gallon \$1.75.

Household Fly Spray

Stainless, pleasant odor; close room ten minutes and spray and flies and mosquitoes drop dead. The leader in all fly preparations. Price, pint 50c; quart 75c; gallon can \$1.75.

Willet's Hog Lice and Mange Oil

For spraying, rubbing, or rubbing posts. Made of "Crude Texas Well Oil" mixed and lightened for spraying uses, with "Gas Oil," and to which is added to eradicate the Mange a strong germicidal creolin. Price, 1 barrel, 40c per gallon; 1-gallon cans, 75c.

Texas Crude Oil

It is excellent for hog wallows, for preservation on lower part of fence posts, and mix two parts Crude Oil to one of Kerosene and spray on all woodwork and floors or ground in hen house—is the only remedy for chicken lice, or "blue bug" and good for chicken fleas and mites. Price, per barrel, 40c per gallon; 1-gallon cans, 75c.

Willet's Rex Brand Cotton Marking Ink

No one marking or branding cotton can afford to do without it. All in powder form; simply add water. It is indelible and fadeless. Colors: Purple and black. Price, pkg. for 10 gals., \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.60. 50 gallons, \$5.00; postpaid, \$5.15.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Manufacturers

AUGUSTA,

GEORGIA

WILLET'S SPRING 1924 CATALOG

*Sound Seeds
for the South*



N.L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GA.